The Mining Iournal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PRICE 6d.

No. 954-Vol. XXIII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1853. MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—Cara Even Concelled Mary Anne South Basset Sedford United North Pool Treisway Wheel Seston South Caradon South Caradon St. John del Rey And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES baving a PROMISING APPEAR-ANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—Tamar Teleigh Wheel North Basset North Damsel Gothal Stray Park West Basset Tingorft Wheel Uny MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 28, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

Mr. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER-his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. Choerts having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to DIVIDEND MINES, has on hand, or can procure, the best of those appearing in the London market, and in the columns of the Mining Journal, which, judiciously selected will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

The following PROGRESSIVE MINES are recommended for immediate investment at the present low and moderate prices:— DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.—SHARES in the best COPPER, Tin, and LEAD MINES of CORNWALL are PATING, at present prices, from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum; the mines are perfectly free from debt, with plant and machinery complete, with large reserves out famed, and pay dividends regularly, some bl-monthly, and others every three months. SHARES in PROGRESSING MINES, where important discoveries have been made, which warrant the probability of a considerable improvement in value, are investments on which large fortunes may be realized. took Exchange. Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint took Bank, Princes-street, City. Dated Friday, Dec. 2, 1853, No. 28, Cornhill. B. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT,
33, THERADNEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years),
There is inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to
DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the Mining Journal, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any
mines quoted in that list. Mr. Lanz will furnish a list with latest prices on application. of a considerable improvement in value, not considerable improvement in value, and so realized.

The undersigned have the EXCLUSIVE SERVICES of practical mining captal of the first respectability and experience, and are, therefore, in a position to affor the soundest information to parties desirous of investing or exchanging their secritics.—JAMES STEVENS TRIPP and CO., mining agents, No. 33, Clement's-lar Lombard-street. Established 1839. ONEY MARKET.—BRITISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS,
RAILWAYS, MINING, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, & INSURANCE SHARE.
HOLDERS, are informed that every description of 870CK and SHARES continue to
be BOUGHT and SOLD, either for money or time, at market prices; or cash advances
made thereon for limited periods. Country communications have prompt attention,
and every information afforded to parties seeking investment or speculation, by
Messrs. DICKINSON and CO., No. 14, Bishopsgate-street, corner of Threadneedlestreet. London. h A B B B
following, viz. —

th Wh. Frances
scavean Wheal Chiverton
eat Wheal Affred Lelant Consols
yntall Wh. Kitty (Uny Lel.)
Navy Consols
Wheal Mary Ann
West Caradon
Treleigh Cons
North Downs
77, Old Broad-street, London, Dec. 2, 1853. 77, Old Broad-street, London, Dec. 2, 1853.

INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL.—Messrs. POWELL and COOKE, MINING AGENTS, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, beg to direct the attention of espitalists to the present almost UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY for INVESTMENT of CAPITAL in DIVIDEND MINES, paying regularly from 13½ to 20 per cent. per annum; also, in logitimate PROGRESSIVE MINES, many of which, from their present prespects and prices, offer an opportunity scarcely approaching to speculation.

Mining property, whether dividend or progressive, if judiciously selected, seldom falls to become remanerative; and Messrs. Powell and Cooke will feel much pleasure in assisting parties to such selection, feeling convinced of giving satisfaction to those with whose confidence they may be entrusted.

Bankers—Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury. THOMPSON AND CO. (Established 1796), CONSULS for VARIOUS COUNTRIES; AGENT'S for the FRENCH and HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS and AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S; NORTH SHIELDS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, and HARTLEPOOL.—SHIPPERS OF COAL, COKE, 1RON, &c. /2. MINING SHARRS.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY, having to the following LIST OF SHARES, which he has for SALE:

East Russell, £3.

Ritton Castle, 8s.
Wheal Stdeep, £8.
Merllyn, £3%.

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Merll JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, No. 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, begs to call the attention of the public to this very FAVOURABLE ORTUNITY of INVESTING in BRITISH MINING SHARES, in consequence etci present low prices; many of which are selling for no more than the value of machinery, whilst other DIVIDEND MINES are so low as to pay 29 per cent. help represent price. And will BUY Wrysgan Slate Quarry, West Frances, South Caradon, and East Candon.—2, Winchester-buildings, London. TILLIAM HUNSLEY FOX begs to OFFER FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

100 North Towy, 17s. 6d.

30 Wheal Golden, £1%.

30 Wheal Golden, £1%.

30 Wheal Golden, £1%.

4 Herodafoot, £10.

And is a BUYER of Eaglebrook, West Providence, Pesnisular Mining Company, St. Aubyn and Grylis, and Gawton United.

Basiness transacted in every description of English and Foreign Securities. A list of prices will be for warded on application.

7, George-yard, Lombard-street, Dec. 2, 1853. And mining punness transacted on Stock Exchange prinespies.

R. JAMES FOX, NEW CITY CHAMBERS, 121, BISHOPS-GATE-STREET, has FOE SALE:—50 Gorn, 13a.; 50 Mostyn, 5s. 6d.; 50 Whitlerd, 5s. 6d.; 50 Cwm Darres, 11s. 6d.; 50 Great Cambrian, 23a. 6d.; 30 Cive United, 5s.; 50 Craigwen, 12s. 6d.; 25 Glenautin, 6s. 6d.; 50 Lydford Consols, 3s. 50 Trebell, 4s. 6d.; 35 Victoria, 5s.; 16 Hope Valley, £5; 50 Trafalgar Slate, 21s. 6d.; 50 Altgoed Slate, £2.

And is a BUYER of Cowarch, Milwy, East Frongoch, Treweatha, Arundel; also of shares in the Assam Tea Company.

English and Foreign Stocks and Shares dealt in for cash. OLD, MINING, RAILWAY SHARES, &c.—
Mossers. KENWORTHY AND SO. TRANSACT BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of STOCKS at the CLOSEST PILICES of the day; and ADVISE (CONFIDENTIALLY) with parties as to the best means of employing upare capital, either
for speculation or permanent in reatment, whereby CHOTAIN RETURNS are assured.

Out of the property of the control of the R. JOHN S. LANE, No. 32, POULTRY, LONDON, begs to inform the public that he is in a position to OPFER SHARES at the follow-JOHN S. LANE, No. 32, FOULTRY.

sform the public that he is in a position to OFFER
PAICES:

moois, 236.
Lelant, £is.
Liberty, 18s. 6d.
Hingston Down, £5%.
The Marke Valley, £5.
In Consols, £is.
Molland, 10s.
Lanarth, £10%.
Mig. £2%.
Molland, 10s.
Liser Cons., £2.6d.
North Wh. Robert, £6%.
North Damsel, 10s.
North Towy, 16s.
North Downs, £4%.
North Downs, £4%.
North Downs, £4%.
North Towy, 16s.
North Downs, £4%.
North Jane, 22s.
Perran Wh. Alfred, 12s.
Porkells, £9%.
South Crenwer, £3%.
South Dev. 6t. Cons., £1%.
South Crenwer, £3%.
South Dev. 6t. Cons., £1%.
South Crenwer, £3%.
South Dev. 6t. Cons., £1%.
South Dev. 6t. Cons., £1%.
South Crenwer, £3%.
South Crenwer, £3%.
South Crenwer, £3%.
South Dev. 6t. Cons., £1%.
South Crenwer, £3%.
South Cr Treweatha, £4½.

Trechane, £9½.

Trechane, £9½.

Trethane, £9½.

Tremoliet, 3s.

Tredeigh Consols, £2½.

Tremoliet Down, 4s.

Tryphens, £9½.

Tremoliet Boence, £7.

Tamar Consols, £2.

Victoria, 7s.

Wheal Rosence, £7.

Tamar Consols, £2.

Victoria, 7s.

Wheal Norris, 7c. 6d.

Wheal Kelkey, 14s.

Wheal Golden, £1½.

Wheal James, 12s.

Wheal James, 12s.

Wheal James, 12s.

Wheal Kelkey, 14s.

Wheal Kobert, 7s.

Wheal Kobert, 7s.

Wheal Katharine, 7s. 6d.

Wheal Kobert, 7s.

Wheal Katharine, 7s. 6d.

Wheal Krey, 30s.

Whoal Gill, £2½.

Wheal Lemon, £3½.

Wheal Lemon, £3½.

Wheal Surprise, 3s.

Wheal Surprise, 3s.

West Wh. Fort. (So. Taw.), 4s.

West Providence, £38.

West Appender, 5s. 6d.

West Phonix, £9½.

West Carpenter, 6s. 6d.

West Providence, £38.

West Marier (So. Taw.), 4s.

West Marier (So. Taw.), 4s. Alfred Consols, \$28.
Angusta Consols, \$28. 6d,
Angusta Consols, 28. 6d,
Argusta Consols, 28. 6d,
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Argusta Consols, 28. 6d,
Berriow, \$88.
Berriow, \$88.
Berriow, \$88.
Berriow, \$88.
Berriom, \$18. 5d,
Berriom, \$18. 5d,
Berliom, \$18. 6d,
Berliom, \$28.
Combonatria Consols, 5s.
Combonatria Consols, \$28.
Combonatria Consols, \$28.
Combonatria Consols, \$28.
East Word, \$28. MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET. Mr. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:— 21. THREADNEEDLE STRET.

Last Wheal Russell Peninsalar Min. Co. Venton
Eagair Liee Peninsalar Min. Co. Venton
West Abraham
West Abraham
West Abraham
West Basset
West Caradon
West Darniel West Darniel Mest Dring Dong
Romath Sheb. Consols
Great Phoenix Cons.
Great Wheal Afferd
Bouth Caradon
Great Wheal Afferd
Great Wheal Afferd
Great Wheal Afferd
South Caradon
West Darniel Dong
West Darniel Mest Dring Dong
West Biray Park
W. Phoenix (free sh.)
West Stray Park
W. Phoenix (free sh.)
West Russell
West Wheal Afferd
West Treasury
West Treasury
West Trethellan
West Wheal Afferd
West Russell
West Wheal Afferd
West Wheal Afferd
West Wheal Afferd
West Russell
West Wheal Afferd
West Wheal Afferd
West Stray Park
W. Phoenix (free sh.)
West Treasury
West Treasury
West Darniel
West Darniel
West Darniel
West Darniel
West Darniel
West Darniel
West Providence
West Russell
West Wheal Afferd
West Wheal Anglo-Californian Asa and Craigiog Balmon [Beacon Bedford United Beit and Lanarth Bicton Consols Black Craig Bodmin Consols Boringdon Consols Boscaswell Downs Boscan Botallask Bottle Hill Brower Burra Hurra (Aus Butterdon Callington Calstock Consols Caradon Wood Cara Brea Carsons Creek Carvannall Castle Dimas Cathedral Clive | Colonia Cambrattin Con Conford Conductor United Cook's Kitchen Copper Hill Craddock Mo West Wh. Treas
Weston
Wheal Augusts
Wheal Augusts
Wheal Erewer
Wheal Buller
Wheal Catherine
Wheal Comford
Wheal Gilla
Wheal Golden
Wheal Gilla
Wheal Golden
Wheal Fanny
Wheal Fatwork
Wh. Flort, Brea
Wheal James
Wheal James
Wheal Jane
Wheal Kitty
Wh. Kitty(St. Ag
Wheal Lemon
Whoal Lovel P.S. Farties in the country wishing to purchase in any of the above mines will please to mention the number of shares they require, otherwise no notice can be taken if their application. Any instructions to buy or self shall be punctually attended to. J. S. Lazz is a BUYER of 100 or 200 East Caradon, 100 Marke Valley, Politimore, Wheal Mary Ann, Treweathan, Hennock, Shelm Comools, Boringdon Consols, Eckley, South Caradon, Wheal Edward, Wheal Uny, &c. Nansegolian Nantile Vale (slate) Nant-y-Car Nentur RARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:

Affred Consois, \$26.
Agunta Consois, \$3.
Agunt A. HY. GOULD SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

G EORGE MOORE, BROKER, No. 32, NICHOLAS LANE, LOM23 Arundell United, £18. 100 G-11. BARD STREET, has for SALE—
23 Arundell United, £1½. 100 Gwodia, £1 is.
100 Cwmdyfe Rock, £1 is.
100 Cwmdyfe Rock, £1 is.
100 Cwm Darren, 17s. 6d.
20 Devon & Court, £1 is.
20 Devon & Kapunda, £1½.
20 Mendip Hills, £3½.
20 East Russell, £3½.
20 East Russell, £3½.
20 East Russell, £3½.
20 Exant Russell, £3½.
20 Yeoland, £3½. BRITISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHARES BOUGHT OR SOLD FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.—Authentic records and statistics, showing the status and prospects of these securities, together with the leading features and ingredients of the money market, which for a time affect their value, are correctly compiled for the use of principals, the undersigned making it his care so to analyse the official accounts, and to collect such facts as will aid capitalists in forming a correct judgment in their investments, and materially guide them in their speculations.

MINING SHARES are greatly depressed, not only by the causes affecting other securities, but also by the numerous new adventures which have deluged the market, and been followed up with frequent calls, obliging holders of bons fide and intrinsically valuable mines to sell their shares; but these direumstances afford most favourable opportunities for making very advantageous investments in the latter kind, correct information of which can be obtained on application to

E. H. TRIPP, Castle-court Chambers, Birchin-lane. MR. E. H. TRIPP is prepared to DEAL in the following, at the CURRENT MARKET PRICES, viz.:—
Alfred Consols Condurrow New So. Wales Coal Union Tin New So. Wales Coal Union Tin Nantay-Car West Basset Linares Nantay-Car West Basset Medicord United New So. Wales Gold Politimore Trehane Wheal Golden Wheal Golden COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM. VICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN
BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL: OXIDE OF COBALT.
WHIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 21 BBOTSON BROTHERS AND CO., SHEFFIELD, STEEL AND FILE WORKS; also COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of every description of MACHINES and MACHINERY, and every article used by engineers, too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement. MR. THOMAS EDINGTON (lately Senior Partner of the Phomix Ironworks, Glasgow), IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS, No. 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW. WILLIAM THOMPSON AND CO. (Established 1834), SPANISH CONSULATE, LEITH, GLASGOW, and TROON,—SHIPPERS of PIG-IRON, BAR-IRON, and COAL. TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c.—JAMES
LAWRIE AND CO., COUSIN LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET, supply
RAILWAY CHAIRS and SILEEPERS, FISHING PIECES, BOLTS and NUTL
SPIKES, and TIE BARS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS, SOCKET PIPES, and all kinds
of IRON CASTINGS. Also, HENDERSON'S PATENT BERRICK CRANES. 25 RUNDELL UNITED COPPER MINES.—SHARES in this MINE can now be PURCHASED by THOMAS BROOK WAYELL, No. 2, am's-court, Old Broad-street, who has ON SALE Two Debenture Bonds, of £500 ching sach, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly in London, at Mesors. RUNDELL UNITED COPPER, and TASSAN LEAD MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—Apply to JOHN MOSSOP, stock and sharebroker, ier's Hall, Old Broad-street. 27 MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
23, THREADNEEDLE STREET
Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.
(Sworn Broker.) M. R. LELEAN, No. 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, INSURANCE, BANKING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES. MINING OFFICES, ST. JUST, NEAR PENZANCE,
Mr. CARTHEW, MINING AGENT, ST. JUST, CORNWALL, having
many years a practical local knowledge of Cornish mines, is at all times in a posit
to ADVISE CAPITALISTS on MINING SHARES.
Mines inspected at the shortest notice.

30 MR. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, AND SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL.
Mines inspected, and every information furnished.

J.

M. R. TYACK, MINE BROKER, CAMBORNE, from his situation in the best mining district in the county, together with his daily opportunities of increased experience, is well adapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITAL SEC. in the best mining district in the county, together with his daily opportunities of increased experience, is well adapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITALISTS disposed to invest in MINING; considering the present time, a good and favourable opportunity to invest. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents. MESSRS. HENWOOD AND CC., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. Offices of the Pencorse Consols, Copper, Zine, and Lead Mining Company, &c. Telegraph-yard, Leeds. MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL. MR. J. HOLLOW, MINING AGENT AND SHAREBROKER, UNY LELANT, CORNWALL. 1/2 CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, MESSRS. GREEN AND SON, MINING ACCOUNTANTS, 9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET. 30 MR. M. W. BEACHCROFT, MINING AGENT, 20, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON. 34 MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON. 440 MR. CAREY, MINING AGENT, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, in INSURANCE, BANKING, and RAIL-WAY SHARES, at the closest prices of the day.

Mr. CARRY takes leave to call the attention of his friends and the public to the present depressed state of the mining share market, as affording a favourable opportunity to capitalists and speculators of realising large profits on a moderate outliny.

18, Great Bell-alley, Moorgate-street, City. M. W. CHARLES HAS SHARES FOR SALE in the following important MINES:—viz., Books and Treverbyn, North Frances, Bodmin United, Great Hewas, West Par Consols, Perran United, Wheal Tehidy, East Caradon, West Crimis, St. Blazy Consols, Caylan, Mendip Hills, and others.

Mr. W. Charless is a BUXER in Marke Valley, Great Crimis, Union Tin, and others.—27, Austinfriars, London.

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THE CARMARTHEN AND CARDIGAN RAILWAY,
AND CARDIGAN HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
On the Broad Gauge.

Under the Sanction of the Great Western and South Wales Ballway Companies.
PROVEMENT REPORTS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER
AND CARDIGAN RABBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

AND CARDIGAN RABBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Under the Sanction of the Great Western and South Wales Railway Companies.

Equation 1,000,000, in 100,000 abares of £10 cash.—Deposit £1 is, per share.

Extraction of Corporation of the town of Carmarthen.
The Mayor and Corporation of the town of Carmarthen.
The Mayor and Corporation of the town of Carmarthen.
Allock, J. T., Eng., Month Pleasant, Carmarthen.
Allock, Seymour, Eq., 1.7., Middicton-hall, Carmarthen.
Allock, J. E., Eq., Month Pleasant, Carmarthen.
Allock, Seymour, Eq., 1.7., Cresselly, near Narbecth.
Allock, Seymour, Eq., 1.7., Cresselly, near Narbecth.
Berroon, John, Ess., J. P., Andar-hill, Newmoute Emilyn, and Fynnon Wervil, Lian-Bishop, Charles, Eq., Landovery.

Envirol. Program of the Company of the Co
         Mansel, Bawleige, Esq., Swanses.
Mansel, Sir John, Bart., Massdilo, Llandilo.
Mathias, S., Esq., Fishguard.
Miles, Rev. W., Cardigan.
Morgan, T., Esq., Cardigan.
Morgan, T., Esq., Cardigan.
Morgan, T., Esq., Cardigan.
Morris, Lewis, Esq., Cardigan.
Morris, D., Esq., M.P., Carmarthen.
Morris, D., Esq., M.P., Carmarthen.
Morris, W., Esq., J.P., Carmarthen.
Not, W. G., Esq., M.P., London.
Owen, Sir J., Bart., M.P., London.
Phillips, Orismond, Esq., J.P., Cwmgwilly, Carmarthen.
Phillips, Orismond, Esq., J.P., Cwmgwilly, Carmarthen.
Phillips, J. Walters, Esq., J.P., Aberglasney.
Phillips, J. W. W., Cardigan.
Phillips, John, Esq., surgeon, New astic Emlyn.
Phillips J. L., Esq., J.P., J.P., Aberglasney.
Phillips J. L., Esq., J.P., Llangwilly, Carmarthen.
Prowell, Col., M.P., Nanteos, Abergstwith.
Prichard, Capt., J.P., Tyllwyd, Newcastle Emlyn.
Price, J. L., Esq., J.P., Llangwilly, Carmarthen.
Pringle, Admiral, Torwoodlee, Galashiels.
Prytherch, Daniel, Esq., J.P., Carmarthen.
Pugl, D., Esq., Sarrister-at-law, King's Bench-walk, Temple, and Manerobon Llan Rowlands, James, Esq., surgeon, Carmarthen.
Saunders, George, Esq., J.P., Perthyberlan, Carmarthen.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Pembrokeshire, is also an item not to be overlooked.

Present traffic in lime to Cardiganshire, and the upper parts of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, conveyed on an average a distance of 30 miles, at 1½d, per ton per mile (in lieu of 6d, to 1s, per mile, the present expease), is calculated to produce.

Culm to burn the lime carried to the limeklins, an average distance of six miles, 1½d, per ton per mile, or 9d, per ton

Coal and culm conveyed on an average the same distance as the lime

Cattle traffic, including black cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, calculated to produce a revenue of, per annum.

Wheat, barley, oats, bacon, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs, conveyed to the lime and coal districts, and the iron-works and manufacturing districts, calculated to produce, with other merchandise, including slates (from the Cardigan shate quarries), bricks, timber, bark, wool, lead ore, fish, and miscellaneous traffic, exports, and imports, and back carriage
                                  rytherch, Daniel, Eq., J.P., Carmarthen.

ugh, D., Esq., barrister-at-law, King's Bench-walk, Temple, and Maner
towiands, James, Eag., J.P., Perthyberilan, Carmarthen.
aunders, George, Esg., J.P., Perthyberilan,
tephens, James, slate merchant, King's Bench-walk,
tephens, James, slate merchant, Kingerran near Cardigan.
ardrew, Samuel, Esq., Sterling-park, Carmarthen.
homas, Alfred, Esq., Sterling-park, Carmarthen.
homas, Alfred, Esq., Welfield-house, Carmarthen.
homas, Alfred, Esq., Welfield-house, Carmarthen.
homas, Thomas, Esq., Llanfair, Llandyssil.
homas, M. Titus, Newcastle Emlyn.
homas, Mr. Titus, Newcastle Emlyn.
homas, Mr. Titus, Newcastle Emlyn.
homas, Timothy, draper, Newcastle Emlyn.
homas, Timothy, draper, Newcastle Emlyn.
homas, Timothy, draper, Newcastle Emlyn.
homas and Evans, Messra, drapers, Newcastle Emlyn.
homas and Evans, Messra, drapers, Newcastle Emlyn.
yler, Gwynnet, Esq., R.N., Mount Gerno, Newcastle Emlyn.
aughan, Col. J.P., Llangoedmore, Cardigan.
Vayne, and Co., Messra, tin works, Carmarthen.
Villiams, A. A. Lloyd, Esq., R.N., Cheltenham.
Villiams, W., Esq., M.P., Wark-square, Regent's-park.
elverton, The Hom. W. H., Whitland Abbey, Carmarthen.
And all the principal landowners and farmers near the line.
FROVISIONAL DIERCTORS,
AMUEL CROSSE, Esq., 29, Threadneodle-street, London; and Salisbi
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Leaves a nett income of
or equal to a dividend of nearly 7½ per eent, per annum on the capital of the company.
It will be observed, that whilst the cattle, wheat, &c., traffic is put at an extremely
low estimate, no allowance whatever is calculated for passenger traffic or harbour
dues from the port of Cardigan, facts which cannot fall to strike the most casual ob-
server. The working expenses, on the contrary, are assessed at the highest estimate
known on any line. The result must be found in the decreased cost of construction,
the fruit of a close attention to the expenditure of similar undertakings in former years.
Public meetings have been held in the various towns along the course of the in-
tended railway, and without the cost of advertisements, or other usual means of ob-
country districts.
The plans sections, and broke of safe-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      country districts.

The plans, sections, and books of reference, are ready, and will be deposited in ample time to comply with the standing orders.

Applications for shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company; to the solicitors, Messrs. Carasev and Co., Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn; as also to the broker, J. H. Ellis, Esq., of Copthall-chambers, and to Mr. Edmund Blathwayt, of Kidwelly; George Thomas, Esq., town-clerk, Carmarthen; William Goode, Esq., solicitor, Carmarthen, for the mineral district; Benjamin Evans, Esq., solicitor, Neweastle Emlyn; and R. D. Jenkins, Esq., Cardigan; from any of whom prospectuses may be obtained.
               SAMUEL CROSSE, Esq., 29, Threadneedle-street, London; and Salisbury Hou
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  To the Directors of the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway and Cardigan Harbour Improvement Company.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Improvement Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot to me shares in this Compan and I hereby agree to accept that, or any less namber that may be allotted to a and to pay the deposit of $\frac{2}{2}$ is unon cash share, and all calls thereon, and sign the parliamentary contract and subscriber's agreement when required by you.

Dated this day of 1859.
ALBERT HENRY DORR, Esq., American merchant and banker, 5, Warnford-court, Throgmorfos-street.

E. C. LLOYD FITZWILLIAMS, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Chairman and Director of the New Quay Harbour Company, Emirya Cottage, Newcattle Emirya; and Aliceynadda, near Kidwelly.

ROBERT F. GOWER, Esq., 20, York-terrace, Regent's-park.

ROWLEY, LANCELLES, Esq., barrister-at-law, Pemersig, Licehrhyd, Cardiganshire.

J. R. LEWES LLOYD, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant, and Director of the New Quay Harbour Company, Dolhaidd, near Newcastle Emirya.

JOHN PETER PARLAND, Esq., Woodlands, Glasbury, near Brecom.

Gol. ALEKANDER PERCEYAL, I. Beignave-road, Beignave-square.

JOHN PROFEET, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant, 6, Cavendishstreet, Portland-place; and Bisenfristill, near Cardigan.

(With power to add 60 their number.)

ENGISERA JASINES Bichardson, Esq., C.E.

BARKES.

London—The London and Westmisster Liampeter—Messrs. David Jones and Co.

Bank, Lothbury.

Carmarthen—Messrs. Wilkins and Co.; Swansea—Messrs. Wilkins and Co.

Haverfordwest—Messrs. Wilkins and Co.

BEOMERS—SHEMS AND CO., Sh. Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, London.

BEOMERS—SH. Ellis, jud., Esq., Copfinall Chambers, Angel-court.

SKCHETAW—Owen Bower, Esq.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
```

PROSPECTUS.

OTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.

-ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 66. BEDS, 10s. 66. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight
o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with somp or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and
VENTSON DAILY. TABLE D'ROFTE at Half-past One and Half-past Pive, at Two
Shillings each. A night porter in attendance. RIDER'S HOTEL, 46, SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, LONDON. Central-Airy-Quiet-Moderate., A night porter in attendance. w. RIDER, Proprietor. OOPING-COUGH, ASTHMA, SORE THROATS, COUGHS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, HOARSENESS, WHEFZING, DISPERSION of PHLEGM, and all complaints of the Chest and Lungs framediately Cured by CROSS-THWAITE'S OCCULT LOZENOES. They are pleasant and imposent, being free from narcoties; are excellent for clearing the voice of public speakers and singers. One to three boxes positively curse the hooping-coughs, directions enclosed, with method of preparing them for infants.—Seld by Barclay's, 65, Farringdom-street; Newberry's, 45, and Edwards, 67, 84. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Prout, 239, Strand; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornabill; and all medicine vendors throughout the kingdom, in boxes, 2s. 6d. each, 47 OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,-29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Name in full Address..... Profession.....

Leaves a nett income of

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The same of the sa
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      STOCKPORT, DISLEY, AND WHALEY BRIDGE RAILWAY.

Capital Ello, (30), in 1500 chares of 250 cach. 22 deposit.

PROVINCIALLY AND WHALEY BRIDGE RAILWAY.

Capital Ello, (30), in 1500 chares of 250 cach. 22 deposit.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

THOMAS LEFIH Esq., Namebesfor Deport-Chairman.

J. W. JODRELL, Esq. of Yeardsty. L. CHRISTIK, Esq., Edale.

T. CARSTAIRS, Esq., M.D., Barkey. L. C. CHRISTIK, Esq., Nottingham.

DAVID CLAYTON, Esq., Nordary. WILLIAM MERCER, Esq., Newton.

OHN YATES, Esq., Now Mills.

(With power to said to their sumber.)

RANKERS—Messrs, Christ and Co., Cornhill, London; Messrs. Canliffes,

Brooks, and Co., Machester.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Holdings, Townsind, and Lee, Sallsbury; and 20, Parliament-st., London,
Messrs. Hall and Janion, & Essex street, Manchester.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—6. ESSEX STREET. MANCHESTER.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          G. R. Külmister, Esq., Magelesfield.

Fugneratar—Mr. John Lowe.

Turporatu Offices of the Company.—6, ESSEX STREET, MANCHESTER.

The primary object of this railway is to accommodate the populous district lying between the great manufacturing town of Stockport and Whaley Bridge, passing in its route by Hazelgrove, Disley, and New Mills, and bringing the Monde into direct communication with Stockpurt and Manchester, by Johning the London and North-Western at Stockport. Those sequatored with this district are water that it possesses all the elements for a remmerative railway traffa, from the number of mills and other manufactories on the proposed route, and the dense population which these have attracted.

While its immediate neighbourhood is thus more than assailly calculated to render the proposed line a safe investment, it will incidentally accommodate the large space lying between the Midland Railway on the east, and the North Staffordshire Railway on the west, and as far south as Rowsey, including Hayfeid, Chappel-nule-Frish, Efals, and Baslow, Castleton, Hathersage, and other places in the Derwent Valley, and Baxton, Taddington, Tideswell, Ashford, and Bakawell, in the Wye Valley; the large and varied traffic from all which sources concentrates on and must pass over this line. It is, in point of fact, the key of the district, and will connect with the beautiful scenery of North Derbyshire and the rapidly improving watering place of Buxton, not only Stockport and Manchester, but the West Riding of Yorkshire, the whole of the North, and Ireland.

The length of line required te effect these objects is only ten miles, and which will be constructed under most favourable circumstances.

The length of line required te effect these objects is only ten miles, and which will be constructed under most favourable circumstances.

The length of line required te effect these objects is only ten miles, and which will be constructed under most favourable eigenmatances.

The hardowners of eight-tenths of the line have already
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       U. K. Kilimister, Esq., Marciosited.
Fechetary—Mr. John Lowe.
Temporary Offices of the Company,—6, ESSEX STREET, MANCHESTER.
                in that Bay.

The proposed harbour of refuge is intended to be constructed close to Kemmes Hand, outside the bar, and entirely free from danger, having good clay-bottom anchorage, with sufficient space and depth of water even for ships of the line.

The distance between London and Dablin is many miles shorter by Cardigan than by Holyhead, and Cardigan is nearly in the direct line from London to Waterford and Wesford. The extent of the passenger line will be about 40 miles, and the mineral branches about 23 miles—in all about 63 miles—which at £14,000 per mile, leaves £118,000 for the cost of the harbour of refuge.

The numerous and valuable supplies of time, coal, and other quarries, with silver-lead and copper area was the results.
Holybead, and Cardigan is nearly in the direct line from Lendon to Waterford and Waxford. The extent of the passenger line will be about 40 miles, and the mineral branches about 23 miles—in all about 64 miles—which at £14,000 per mile, leaves £18,000 for the cost of the harbour of refuge.

The numerous and value.

The numerous and value supplies of time, coal, and other quarries, with silver-lead and copper eres, upon the route, would be brought into immediate and close connection with the manufacturing districts of Soath Wales, Birmingham, Manchester, and the metropolis, and the trade in timber for shipbuilding and citier purposes, the growth of which in many parts of the counties of Carmartien, Cardigan, and Pembroke has been hitherto almost protitiess, will now, with, the whole agricultural produce of the district, have ready markets afforded.

The completion of this undertaking will also at once effect the quick transmission of catile, sheep, pigs, horses, poultry, butter, grain, bacon, and other produce from this south of Ireland for the sapply of the metropolis and manufacturing districts of England and Wales; the importation of various descriptions of provisions also for Ireland exceeding 150,000 tons every year.

The through traffic, and the conveyance of tourists and travellers, upon which many railways depend almost entirely, will likewise form an additional source of remaneration; the rivers and scenery of this part of the country affording abundant attractions to the sheerman and lover of the picturesque.

The distriction which the locality of the Bay of Cardigan has hitherto possessed as a summer retreat for buthing will also be considerably enhanced.

The starting point for the passenger traffic will be at Carmarthen, by a junction with the South Wales Railway, thence near Conwil, Llandyssi, and Newcastle Emlyn, to Cardigan without break of gauge.

The mineral prancie will join the passenger line at Carmarthen, and proceed by way of Llanddarog, Porthyrhyd, and Mansels' Arms, to Crocs bands and Gor
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      To the Provisional Committee
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  e of the Stockport, Disley, & Whaley Bridge Railway Co.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      To the Provisional Committee of the Stockport, Dissey, or whatey Bruge Kallway Co.

I request you will alloft me shares in this company, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit thereos of £2 per share when required.

Dated this day of 185 Address Occupation
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           PROSPECTUS OF THE LANDS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Liability limited to amount of share.
Capital £100,000, in shares of £10 each. =22 to be paid on allotment. It is with power to increase to £300,000.
With power to increase to £300,000.
With power also to Re-produce the Capital, by the issue of Transferable Debentures founded on the Rent-charges.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Capital £100,000, in shares of £10 can.—22 to 0e pent on automatic for with power to increase to £300,000.

With power also to Re-produce the Capital, by the issue of Transferable Debentures founded on the Ront-charges.

THOMAS BRASSEY, Esq., 56, Lowndes-squares.

THOMAS ROBERT BROOK CARTWRIGHT, Esq., Aynhoe, Northamptonshire. ROBERT WESTLEY HALL DARK, Esq., Wennington House, Essex.

PREDERICK LOFTUS DASH WOODS.

ARTHUR WESTLEY HALL DARK, Esq., Wennington House, Essex.

PREDERICK LOFTUS DASH WOODS.

ARTHUR SCHOLLOVI, Esq., 15, 16, 26 Bench.walk, Temple.

The Hon, WILLIAM NAPIER (manager), 5, 8t, James's-place.

Col. NORTH, M.P., 18, Arlington-street.

JOHN FOLLIOTT POWELL, Esq., Welwyn, Herts, and Albion-place, Hyde-park.

FREDERICK TWYNAM, Esq., Bishopstoke, Hants.

(With power to add to the number.)

BANKERS—The Union Bank of London—West Branch, 2, Pall-mall East.

STANDING COUNSEL—Richard Griffiths Welford, Esq., 2, New-square, Lincoln's Inc.

SCHYLYOBS—Messrs, Vizard and Shate, Dursley, Gloucester.

SCHYLYOBS—Messrs, Will Davis and Francis Viger, 3, Frederick-place, Old Javity, and 2, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAD—Messrs, Huwitz Davis and Francis Viger, 3, Frederick-place, Old Javity, and 2, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

The company is incorporated by "The Lands Improvement Company's Act, 183," the powers and provisions of which apply to England, Wales, and Scotland, and have been framed of this Act the landed proprietor is enabled effectually to overcone these various obstacles arising from peculiarities in the ownership of real property, and from accidental circumstances, which have hitherts so inquiriously impeded the application of capital to agricultura! Improvements. To whatever extent his casade may be incumbered, or his interest in it restricted by settlement or otherwise, if its value tan be adequately increased by the judicious ownly of dapital, the owner is empowed to effect, through the medium of the company, the requisite works of improvement, without cottly investigation of
        quanties would be greatly increased from year to year, to say nothing of any coal for steaming purposes brought down to be shipped at Pembruy Docks and Miliord Hawen, or elsewhere.

That the traffic in coal and lime would be borne over this line there can be no doubly, as it will save the consumer at least 75 per cont. In this cost of carriage and turnpikes and as the cost of the lime and coal at the pits is trifling compared to the cost of carriage as at a distance of 30 miles and upwards, is follows that, with the same outly a sat present, the farmer will be enabled to increase his consumption of lime many times beyond that at present, to his own bonefit and that of the lime barners.

There are nearly 2000 square miles of land in the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Fembroke, the greater portion of which is cultivated, or capable of cultivation. The necessary supply of coal for its manufacture, and for domestle purposes, coming from one district on the line of the proposed mineral branch, where only it is to be obtained, is at present conveyed by horws, waggons, and carts, at an average expense to the purchaser of 6d, to is, per ton per mile, for carriage only—about 300 per cent. more than the charges of the proposed railway.

It is also reasonable to suppose that the demand for the local coal of Carmarthemshire would greatly increase with the facility of obtaining it at a comparatively sensal cost.

There are many millions of oak, larch, fir, and other trees, in the neighbourhood of this line, at present of but small value, but on its construction, and when means exist for their economical transit, they would find a ready and remunerative market.

The traffic in wheat, barley, one, flour, black cattle, sheep, and pigs, has increased as much within the last four years, that is is estimated that from these articles alone a considerable sum per annum would be receivable for transit.

The traffic in wheat, barley, one, flour, black cattle, sheep, and pigs, has increased as much within the last four years. t
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£134,625 0 0 69,581 0 0

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FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Lands Improvement Company.

I request that you will allot me shares in this company, and I agree to seept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit thereon of 21, per share, when required.

Dated this day of 155, Signature.

Signature.... Name in full Address..... Occupation ...

MR. G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, 12d, per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these subes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patenter respectibly direct attention to some of the advantages they poscess over those previously in use:

1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the hesting and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equility of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when faining in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary large the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more. Att. They are less liable to corrode than any nixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, slirmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Toughand Co., Redeross-street.

CAMUEL ELUS AND CO. MILLAWRIGHES ENGINEES,

AMUEL FILIS AND CO., MILLWRIGHTS,
AND IRONFOUNDERS, IRWELL WORKS, SALFORD,
Manufacturers of Steam-engines, Boilers, Mill-gwaring, Water-wie
&c.; Railway Plant on the most approved principles, Trans-table
Travelling Cranes, Switches, Crossings, Water-canes, Crabs, Ho
Girders, Columns and Machinery Castings. Licensed to Manufact
Articles. Estimates and Plant respect for any Engineering Work

Original Carrespundence.

OLD AND NEW MINING SCHOOLS.

OLD AND NEW MINING SCHOOLS.

Six,—I beg to correct a slight error of your correspondent, "A Miner," is last week". Journal. From his writings, Mr. Emnor does not appear to belong to the "old" but to the "new" achool of mining, which it based not upon illimitable theory, but to olloseness of observations and correctness of fact. The old school is depicted in a preceding letter from Mr. Patterson, who dottes some singular speculations about the sedimentary coats of our planet being too tought to be torn by the grantic to the grantic to weak to tear them. This theory of cracks is the old school, a crack school indisputably, and its soundness paradoxinally depending on the amount in which it is cracked. It is full of singular and anti-Newtonic developments, gravitating full meases pressing upwards instead of down wards, and sedimentary deposits filled with water andulating comfortably on a fiery ocean, with as little inconvenience as an invalid floats and reposes on Dr. Arnott's water-bed without being wallowed up in the interior. Query, were the water to crack the bod, what would be the result? These are great stretches of imagination, compared to which the belief that Truro Reldge is a goological formation is but a triling effort. My own opinion is, Mr. Kaner appears the soundest mining goologist of pressed in the country. His remarks, I think, do him great craft to nexposing the quackery of those gentlemen who "Scrutator" has justly clothed in marvellous soll-density in the country. His remarks, I think, do him great craft to ease home and convert old Britain to an El Dorado, and surpassing even this great feat, discovered at the right moment, with equal felicity, mine of quicksilver under the town of Newcastic producing three globules. I do not know whether this discovery was satirically advanced; it may, perhaps, indicate the exact amount required for the amalgamation of our mines at home. We all romember the Italian tale of the gigantic cabbage, which, under each lead, sheltered an encumping army of 40,000 me

ON MINING ADVENTURES.

ON MINING ADVENTURES.

Sig.—In the face of the recent exposures attendant on sundry mining adventures, it may be charitable, but is searcely reasonable, to endeavour upholding the reputation for honesty of purpose of the directors of those undertakings. It has been assected they are all men of the highest character, and of unimpeachable position; but it will be remembered that persons of doubfull or indifferent fame are never willingly selected as managers in any new enterprise, and that the point of real interest to shareholders is not what celebrity their directors may formerly have possessed, but what their capacity and what their conduct has been in the management of the concern to which the shareholders have peculiarly solicited their attention.

It is generally conserved that when a gentleman signs his name, and allows it to be brought before the public as director of any new undertaking, he has previously thoroughly informed himself respecting the position, prospects, and capabilities of the concern to which his name gives such additional guarantee. No director can, therefore, be assumed to have accepted office in igaorance; and when it is surmised that an influential body of gentlemen have suffered themselves to be nominated as directors of a worthless bubble to forward the views of some speculative trickster, we suppose them to have committed as discreditable and unworthy an act of self-immolation as can possibly be found in the annals of indoiner.

It is their duty to examine and to comprehent; for, if uninformed, they cannot command or control. And yet every day we see scheme after scheme, bubble after bubble, with names of undoubted respectability attached to them, offered, and eagerly swallowed by the public; and when full, shortly the bubble bursts, and the deception is exposed. The directors, solicitors, brokers, and secretary (all honourable men), really know nothing about the matter, and are as much taken by surprise as if it had not been their avowed and ostensible duty to know and understand

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TUBES, ntroducing ully directs use:

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WHAT DO THE MINERS WANT?

City, Nov. 29.

WHAT DO THE MINERS WANT?

Sie,—I have had so many other matters to attend to lately, that I have not had time to continue this subject, and I now find that my old friend, "A Miner," has in the interim, with a grand flourish of trümpets (to cover his retreat?), retired from the field. His last production was certainly a very strong does of that very offensive interedient, labelled "self-praise." The crow of our Cornish cock was loud and clear, and he seemed to think that he had thereby caused the dawn of a new day to the mining interest. Acts of Parliament went a long way, but our Cornish friend, by this wondrous letter, has beat them hollow—and, better still, has claimed the honour. But, miscratum me! he is gone, and in his last letter has only left me a few suggestions to guide me in writing his spitaph. Let him rest on his laurels!

I am sorry, however, that I have lost his aid in clucidating this important question, and I only took up the opposite side to draw out the truth. "As from sharpeneth; no, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." Rather than let the matter drop, I propose, with your leave, to write you pretty regularly, trusting to the astistance of your numerous correspondents, better informed, to correct me if I should be so unfortunater as to fall into error, my sole object being to state the case fairly, and then consider the best line of action to bring about a remedy.

Your correspondent from Glasgow, the other week, has asked a very reasonable, important, and necessary question, which ought to be answered before we proceed any further. "What do the minors want?" It is not strange that, after all the numerous communications on this subject, it is still necessary to ask this question? The fact is, all their complaints have been so mystified by confused almost of low standards, and a few anaticems at the smelters large "surplus," that they are not casily understooi. In fature remarks, I will avoid the great-haptent "standard," because it is quite evisient that it outp

of proteeting the public from fraudulent and deceptive schemes, and if the promoters of them are beyond the pale of the law, the shareholders can always command the triumph of exposure. They must give the name of these gentlement as all the world; and, if the exposure adds nothing to reputation already damaged, it will serve as a warning to those who still consider themselves amenable to public opinion.

When directors and honestly, shareholders will support them through any difficulties; but when they refuse all information; employ all the dodges known to the craft, pasked mostings, &c., it is high time the proprietors took the management of their uffairs out of such hands. Of course, this is a difficult thing to effect; but we have seen "movements" so insignificantly small in the commencement as to be treated with cortempt, grow into majorities, and take the "helm" from unworthy suspers. The directors, on sufferance, of the Peel River Company may not condescend to notice the remarks of "A Shareholder." They may deen it all as the 'idle wind; but he it remembered that the "idle wind" performs its appointed office, returns from whone it came, and starts again upon its errand, when the gentle zephyr of the preceding month may make itself heard this is sounds of unmistakeable import. It may be the same with the letters of "A Peel River Shareholder;" and unless the said directors give the public all the explanation we are entitled to, he will express his opinion of their conduct. As directors of the Australian Agricultural Company, they are the persons who brought the value of the Peel River property before the public purchased Peel River shares at 14t, premium.

We were informed the Peel River shares at 14t, premium.

We were informed the Peel River shares at 14t, premium.

We were informed the Peel River shares at 14t, premium.

Any their, divided into 12t, 000 shares, was 1301, per share; that they (the authors of Tripp's circular) believed this estimate to be rather under the mark than over; they knew of no su

GOLD IN ENGLAND-PROFESSOR TENNANT.

GOLD IN ENGLAND—PROFESSOR TENNANT.

Sra,—According to the report which appeared in your Journal of last week of the proceedings of the meeting of the Society of Arts on the previous Wednesday, Prof. Tennant cautioned the public against being led away by the idea that gold could be remuneratively produced in this country, and declared that it would cost 49s, to produce 20s, worth of gold. I did not until then believe that three persons could be found in London to entertain such worn-out standstill view—opinions so antagonistic to the spirit of this extraordinary age of enterprise and art. That Dr. Percy did, and that Mr. John Taylor, jun, might, advocate a doctrine so parrow I could well understand; but I caudidly admit that I was quite unprepared to find Professor Tennant stepping forward to complete the triomvirate, and presuming to deal thus dogmatically with the subject. The proceeding altogether appears the more extraordinary from the fact, that the friends of Professor Tennant endeavour to excuse the error he committed by saying he had not looked into the matter, and had not even seem Mr. Berdan's machine. But this makes had worse; for surely it does not follow that because Professor Tennant is a member of the Society of Arts it was necessary to give a gratultious opinion on a point of which his friends assert he was quite unacquainted with the progress of enquiry. It seems to be thought there is something peculiarly becoming the professorial dignity to utter, in a peremptory and imposing way, warnings of this nature; and that he who talks with "enthusiasm" needs to give no other proof of wisdom.—Dec. 1.

REDUCTION OF AURIFFEROIS ORES.

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Sig.,—In your last week's Journal, you have published a report of the meeting which took place at the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening, the 23d ult., and in which I find what I there stated misrepresented, and shall feel obliged by your insertion of the following. What I really said was, that the so-called Berdan's machine had been brought over to this country, and tried to be palmed off to the English public as an American invention, but which was not the case, for the revolving pans and balls had been patented by me some three months before Mr. Berdan's patent. I also stated, that I would undertake to supply any party requiring such revolving pans and balls at a cost of 450′. each, instead of 600′. each, which Mr. Berdan saks. After pointing out the practical objections to which they are liable, by friction, waste, wear and tear, &c., I charged Mr. Berdan with attempting to deceive the public, through his agent, as to the practical eaphbilities of the machine, and which I challenged his personally, as he was present, to disprove, which neither Mr. Berdan nor his agent, who sat at my right hand, could do. I regretted to see that such a valuable institution as the Society of Arts should be made the channel for introducing individuals to the world as original inventors, who were not entitled to such distinction, whereby the interests of our own countrymen, as the bona fide and original inventors, are frequently lost sight of; and that the reason why an injunction had not yet been taken out against Mr. Berdan was, in consequence of some few points in my specification now undergoing revision, which will be immediately disclaimed. The moment that is done, I shall proceed for thwith.

In reply to Mr. Mogford's statement respecting my interview with the Politimore Company, as to my acknowledgement of the inefficiency of the pans and balls, I stated that they were comparatively inefficient by the aide of my conical revolving crushing and amalgamating than week from the time of obtain

1, Waltbrook, London, Dec. 2. Patentee. THE CWMDYLE [ROCK AND GREEN LAKE] COPPER MINE.

he appears to be oblivious to the fact, I have hitherto been one of his most active supporters, not only having confidence in him myself, but arguing confidence in him into others—the erowing stroke being, that I formed one of a sub-committee at the last bi-monthly neeting, which voted him 100 shares as a remuneration for his services up to that time, a period of about four months.

With respect to the word "query," which he has thought proper to attach to my signature "Bona Fide", I think it a gratitions insult. I hold, in conjunction with my relatives, 271 shares, for which we have paid in hard cash to the working of the mine 31, per share, or 354. Perhaps Mr. F. Braithwaite can give a more substantial proof of his being a bone fide mining adventurer.

In conclusion, it is useless to tell me that I was early informed of the "substance" of Capt. Colliver's communication. Who does not know how much the details of a subject affect its substance, either by adding to; or substracting from, its importance? I have a right as a shareholder to see every report from the mine entire, and thus draw my own conclusions as to swhat forms its "substance," and I will not have conferred as a favour what I demand as a right. If this "private letter" system is permitted, what is there to prevent a man who is compelled to part with shares from sacrificing them at perhaps one-half their intrinsic value, whilst there is at the same moment a report from the mine which would enlighten him on the subject, lurking about some of the alleys of the City for the benefit of a favoured few? Again disclaiming all personal or factious motives in agitating this question, and catertaining great respect individually towards both Capt. Colliver and Mr. Braithwaite, requiring only that the company be immediately informed of every new or improved feature in the mine, and that every registered shareholder be permitted the exercise of his right to see every such communication in its entirety, I again presume to subscribe myself—Boxa Prine: Islington,

THE SMOKE NUISANCE, AND PROPOSED REMEDIES.

sume to subscribe mysuif—Boxs Pum: Idington, No. 39.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE, AND PROPOSED REMEDIES.

At the Society of Arts, on Wednesday evening (William Bird, Eq., in the chair), a paper was read by Mr. Alexander Praken, engineer to Mesers. Truman, Hanbury, and Co., the eminent brewers of Brick-lane, Spitalifelds, on the construction of apparatus for the consumption of smoke. The present position of owners of steam-engines and other apparatus, by which smoke is disported into the atmosphere, compelled by legislative enactaments to adopt some measures for the abatement of the nuisance, and the difference of opialon which exists among scientific and practical men as to the Linder of the consumption of the plans which, previous to 1817, gave reasonable hopes of success, and the writer re-terred to a partially successful attempt of his own. The bodier (a spherical one, barry, when it was made to descend, and was connected with a cast-iron box, placed on a level with the furnace. This was repeated on the opposite side of the fire. The boxes being highly heated by the action of the fire, caused a rapid combustion of the same fate. Mr. Fraser here remarked, that his experience agreed with that of there, relative to any plan requiring additional care on the part of the stokers, such as the construction of the stokers, and a source of the construction of th

All these things consided for very agreement speed of choosing to the minors, and completed are very agreement of the complete of the complete

as to the capabilities of Juckes's furnace. His (Mr. Lowe's) father was a large malater and brewer, in Bedfordshire, and 69 years ago he had succeeded in carrying the whole products of combustion of bituminous coal without a particle of black smoke through the malt, consisting of 200 quarters at time, on a floor of 300 ft. long. The effect was so astomishing that Si! Joseph Banks, Bolion, and Watt, and many scientifies mentioned the candescent fuel gradually pushed towards the bridge; in fact, exactly what Juckes's apparatus effected machanically. Mr. Low also described similar means by which he had prevented the issue of smoke from the funnel of one of the Dublin and Holyshead steamers, which previously, on a calm day, would leave a dense train of black smoke reaching from port to port.

Several other gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting, and the general opinion of the resulting smoke reaching from port to port.

Several other gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting, and the general opinion of the resulting smaller than the smoke managers is test the value of the by-laws authorised the appointment of the smoke reaching from port to port.

Several other gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting, and the general opinion of the meeting of the practicability of preventing, to a great extention of the general opinion of the smoke reaching from port to port.

Several other gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting, and the general opinion of the substance. Mr. Fassas briefly replied, and described Hall's and Hassas dine's plans, in both of which the bars were slowly moveable, effecting similar revisity as the smoke of the production of the substance. Mr. Fassas briefly replied, and described Hall's and Hassas dine's plans, in both of which the bars were slowly moveable, effecting similar revisity as the smoke of the special plane of the substance of the special plane of the standard of the substance of the special plane of the substance of the special plane of the substance of the special plane of the special plane o

The first general meeting of stockholders was held at the London Tavera, on Thursday,

Mr. A. S. Avaron in the chair.

A requisition signed, at the request of the directors, by stockholders holding upwards of 6000 shares, was read.

The following is the report of the directors:—

As this is the first meeting of the stockholders, it will be proper to state shortly the constitution of the company, and the stockholders, it will be proper to state shortly the constitution of the company, and the stockholders, it will be proper to state shortly the constitution of the company was catablished in Virginia under an Act of Incorporation, contained from the Legislature of that state, on the 24th day of March, 1853. The Act confers upon the stockholders the usual powers and incidents of a corporation (most comportation as limiting individual liability), including power to make by-laws and regulations for its own government, and to hold lands to the extent of 3000 acres in the county of Beakingham, in Virginia, and four adjoining counties. The only corporator named in the Act is Mr. W. M. Mosely, and he is authorised to associate with him the other parties holding stock in the company. Although the company is incorporated for general mining purposes, the principal object con-emplated by the promoters of the Act was the working of the Eldridge Mine by an efficient joint-stock company. With reference to such part of the capital as was to be subscribed here, it was obviously necessary that some provisional steps should be taken, for the English subscribers could not be incorporated until their names were assortained, and it was essential that their interests should be clearly defined and secured before they gave in their adhesion to the Act of Incorporation. Accordingly the directors named in the proceedings, including the contract for the purchase of the mine, and the survey and report of Capitan John Hitchins. At the date of that report, the deposit of 5s, per share had been paid upon all the 30,000 shares issued to the spa

Dissentient. 20 1,380

The second instalment of Ss. has been paid on 26,125 shares. The dissentient share-holders have received back their deposits, less 1s. per share, which amounts in the whole to 93. The assenting shareholders have been associated by Mr. Mosely with himself, as stockholders under the Act of Incorporation, and a power of attorney has been given by that gentleman to the directors, authorising them to exercise for him, in this country, his powers under the Act. The title to the property has been investigated by an English lawer, and found unexceptionable. An abstract of the receipts and payments is subjoined. It will be seen, that after paying for the mine, and all expenses up to this time, the balance in hand will be 7991. S. 9d. This balance will be somewhat increased by further receipts, on account of that part of the second instalment which is at present unpaid. Estimates of the cost of machinery and working have been obtained by the directors, and they confidently hope—founding their expectations upon these estimates—that without any further call, they shall be enabled to carry on the works at the mine until returns are obtained. Proposals have been received and entertained by the directors, for the engagement of Mr. John F. Miller, a gentleman very highly recommended for his science and experience in gold mining, to take the charge of the works at the Eldridge Mine. The proceedings of the present meeting will consist of the election of president and directors, and the passing of the by-laws and regulations, which will be proposed in detail, and the provisional proceedings up to this time will be submitted for confirmation. It was stated in the last report that some amendments were considered desirable in the Act of Incorporation. Instructions to procure these and other useful amendments have been sent to the United States. It may also become necessary by the law of Virginia, that the proceedings of the present meeting should be confirmed by a meeting to be held there. In conclusion, the d

The statement of accounts, of which the subjoined is a copy, was then submitted :-

| RECKIPTS. | RECKIPTS. | E7500 0 0 Call of 5s. per share on 30,000 shares | E7500 0 0 Call of 5s. per share, on 26,125 shares | 6331 5 0 ls. per share on 475 shares, the deposits on which were returned, and the shares afterwards re-allotted | 23 15 0 lnterest on money in bank | 73 1 7= 15 0 1 7=£14,128 1 7 Expense in america of havening and Expense of assays
Brokers' commission
Reports about machinery and establishment Reports about machinery and establishm Office furniture Rem. of office (two quarters), and coals Advertising, printing, and stationery Expense of scrip. Secretary's office Solicitors
Freight and charges
Grand and charges
Grand and petty disbursements 12978 4 9 2 19 9= £14,128 1 7 Petty cash .

Balance—In bank 210 0 = £14,128 1 7

Balance brought down £12,941 3 9

Deduct payment to be made to the vendors... 5,000 0 0= £7,981 3 9

The Charaman said, it now became his duty to render an account of the past proceedings of the undertaking, and in so doing he had only to state facts as they had come to the data of the diatrie management of the company, to submit certain rules and by-law all for the father management of the company of the undertaking. The opinions set forth in that prospects were those of the geatlemen who were formerly in possession of the property; and the statements were placed before the public as they came before the promoters of the company. It then became the duty of the directors to verify the representations of the vendors, and Mr. Thomas, an emineta broker, was consulted as to the best person to send to America in behalf of the company, and upon his recommendation the directors engaged the services of Mr. Jehn Hitchins, and in August last the report of the survey made by that gentleman was printed and circulated amongst the shareholders. In comparing that report with what had been formerly received, the directors found considerable discrepancy, and it became a question whether they should resoled the original contract—in fact, they called upon the vendors to do so. The directors had cannot be a survey in the state of t

The Charleman thanked the meeting for their confidence, observing that although he must confess that he felt considerable distrust in himself, the shareholders might rest assured that he would devote as much care and attention as possible to the sflairs of the company.

Mesars, Anning, Barber, Capt. Greig, Dr. Meryon. Warren, Adolphus Wm. Young, and Alexander Young, were then appointed the directors in this country, and Mesars.

W. M. Moseley and Mr. Bell, in addition to the president, as directors in Virginia.

A Sharkholder enquired what remuneration the directors were to receive?

The Charleman said it was quite time enough to taik about remuneration whon the undertaking paid a dividend. The local directors had a great interest in the company, and they would not receive any remuneration until a dividend was declared.

Mr. H. Dunn thought the shareholders had great reason to congratulate themselves upon the appointment of their president and directors. With regard to the resident directors, he was of opinion that they ought certainly to receive some remuneration. They were both strangers to him, but he should have much pleasure in moving that they be awarded the sum of 3000. a year.

It was suggested that the question of remuneration to the resident directors be left to the London directors, the award to be limited to 3001. a year.

A Sharkholder the summan of the receive remuneration from the shareholders. Another Sharkholders, that as Messrs. Moseley and Bell had no doubt had a very arduous task, and as their duties were likely to be of a very important character, they were entitled to consideration, and he hoped the chairman would put the motion to the meeting.

The Chairman was of opinion, that if a discretionary power was given to the condom directors, limiting the remuneration to 3001. a year, it would meet the views of the general body of shareholders. A resolution was carried to that effort.

Mr. W. J Vian was then elected another on the part of the shareholders, Mr. Hesketh S. Davis being the auditor

MIZEN HEAD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the George and Valture Tavern Cornhill, on Monday, the 28th inst., Mr. Charles Manley Browns in the chair.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Monday, the 28th inst.,

Mr. Charles Maxix Browsk in the chair.

Mr. Madden (the secretary) read the following report of the directors:—

The committee of management, in meeting the shareholders upon their first anniversary meeting, have much pleasure in submitting to them the recent satisfactory reports upon the present condition and prospects of their property. In so doing, they have also to submit a statement of the accounts for the past year, and to request the advice of the shareholders generally upon the future operations of the company. The company being one of the first recently established for working mines in Ireland, your committee were considerably embarrassed in obtaining the capital requisite for so important an undertaking. They succeeded, nevertheless, in disposing of 8910 shares, of 19s. such, producing the sum of 44534, which, however, has been found totally inadequate for prosecuting to development a mine of such magnitude and extent as the one which you have possessed rourselves of, more especially as 36001, has aiready been paid in cash to the owners of the mine on account of the purchase, leaving a sum of 16004, still unpuid. The general account of receipt and expenditure, showing a balance in the hands of the bankers of 2111, 4s. Id., will be laid before you, and which has been audited by two shareholders. Your committee were induced, from statements so frequently and urgently pressed upon them by their agent (Capt. Thomas), to give publicity to his opinion that a cargo of ore would be speedily sent to market, and aithough your committee with a sense of the stock, but could not result in permanent advantage to the shareholders, or practical utility to their property, and were consequently discontinued, subsequent operations being directed to developing the mine upon strictly acientific and mining principles, coupled with the means most expeditives and incupants of the stock, but could not result in p

A statement of accounts was then submitted, which showed a balance at the bank-ers of 241l. 4s. 1d. Reed, of the Berchaven Mines Company, having been appointed to in-ies, reported as follows:—

spect the mines, reported as follows:—

Noc. 17.—At your request, and at my earliest convenience, I proceeded to inspect and report on the Mizers Head Mine, under the management of Capt. Chas. Thomas, who spared no trouble in directing my attention to all the particulars of the lode; where it has been opened on, and where it shows itself on the bare cliff. I will first give you my humble and candid opinion as regards the surface appearance of the lode, which slightly deviates in its bearing from due east and west, and consequently forms a slight angle with the strata of the country around. The quarts forms into a large mass, varying from 6 to 8 ft., as well as can be defined from exterior appearance, carrying with it on either side a regular wall or separation from the adjacent rock, which is commonly designated killiss, or elsy-abste. In this regularly formed vein are deposits of rich yellow ore, united with goosan, which are the principal characteristics to enable the miner to give an opinion so as to justify an outlay for the future development of a mine. I will here add, that as far as exterior characters of a remunerative lode in depth are concerned, I would strongly recommend an expenditure sufficient to sink the shaft to a depth of I5 fms., or at least under the sea level; at the same time I would street on the course of the lode, and drive thereform at convenient depths, which would be proving the lode; a remunerative lode in depth are concerned, I would strongly recommend an expenditure sufficient to sink the shaft to a depth of 15 fms., or at issatunder the sea kevel; at the same time I would urge the necessity of sinking the winzes on the course of the lode, and drive therefrom at convenient depths, which would be proving the lodes and very likely meet with veins of ore, to relieve the expense, and, of course, sitmulate the adventurers and agents. In order to carry out these suggestions, I do not for my own part conserve the slightest difficulty, the water-charge being very trifling in the mine, and the greatest depth is still 10 or 12 fms. over the sea level, which could be arrived at with very little water cost. In driving the shallow addit level, I observed some as beautiful stones of gossan as could possibly be wished for, also some stones of good ore. In the bottom of the winze shaking under the shallow addit level, level there were stones of ore; the lode looked as if in an unfavourable channel eff ground for copper, a circumstance quite common in mining. The deep addit level, driven each on the course of the lode, was partly filled with water, owing to the boak of the level falling in in several places, damming up the water, and preventing an examination of that part of the mine.

The directors, in their report, recommended that a final call of 7s. 6d. per share-should be made, and the same should be payable in three, six, and nine months. This part of the mine.

The directors, in their report, recommended that a final call of 7s. 6d. per share-should be made, and the same should be payable in three, six, and nine months. This part of the mine.

The darent a large number of shareholders resident in Dublin, who had bought their shares, they would make no call, but advance money sufficient for working it efficiently. He represented the opinions of parties holding from 1300 to 1400 shares, who had paid the calls, and the same number who were holding back, but would pay if the management was removed.

Th

the unanimous wish of the Dublin shareholders that the alteration should be effected he felt satisfied he should have the support of the gentlemen in London if he could make it appear to them that their interest would be improved by his suggestion.

Mr. Lancaurs recommended striking out that part of the report relating to the call. Mr. Loss said the company would be placed in considerable difficulty if the call was omitted, as the owner had threatened to eject them if the bulance of 10001, was not paid without further delay;

Mr. Love was sufferised to hear the statement of Mr. Long when he came over to inspect the accounts he must nention that he was treated in the most courteous manner by the secretary, and every healthy afforded to him; but by the books it appeared that Mr. Downing was paid be the mine 2006. In each and 1000 chares, and had printed und circulated amongs the shareholders a statement to that effect.

The Securary explained that when Mr. Lovy called upon him he had only just received his appointment, and could do no more than refer; that gentleman to the books, Mr. Long being at the time on the continent.

Mr. Husman and there appeared to be two quasitums—first, whether the Irish shareholders would be generous enough to carry it on if the management was removed now it was known therewas 1000f. more due for it; and, secondly, whether it was really worth working? He would suggest that the meeting be adjourned ust it the opinion of the Irish shareholders had been ascertained. He did not think the proprietor, after receiving sever-sights of the purchase money, would eject them at so short a notice as had been infansled.

Mr. Lone, in answer to a question by a shareholder, and there were about 23 tons of ore at surface, but the reason it had not been internated was from the working; and to the condition of the purchase money, would eject them as so other a notice as had been infansled.

Mr. Lone, in answer to a question by a shareholder, and there were about 23 tons of ore at surface, but the reason

THE TASSAN LEAD MINES (IRELAND), 33

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the mines, 26, New bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, -Mr. SHELEY WOOLMER in the chair.

Ageneral meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the mines, 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfrians, London,—Mr. SHUKEN WOOLSKIN in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and combrands, a statement of accounts was produced, which showed that a capital of 230th and been paid, and after deducting all expenditure of the ming, from the commencement up to toolboke, a clear binance of 1440. So, 60, rem the shareholders, that at the former meetings the expedition of the commencement of the considered and sanctioned by the shareholders, and with that view opinions were to be obtained as to creecing a steam-engine at once, and also procuring the services of a composent of the creeking of the commencement of the considered and sanctioned by the shareholders, who should not be the considered and sanctioned by the shareholders, and with that view opinions were to be obtained as to creecing a steam-engine at once, and also procuring the services of a composent working manager at the mines, who since desirated the consideration of the shareholders, by requiring the very best advice of some superintending competent authority in Ireland. He made fully sequalisted with all circum-operations—that the proprietary sharehold be made fully sequalisted with all circum-stances connected with the adventure, and their sanction given to all important operations, and the state of the shareholders, by requiring the very best advice b-dore entering on operations—that the proprietary shareholder on, it competitions to all important operations, and the shareholders, by the shareholders, by competition of the propriets were and the state of the shareholders, by the shareholders and the shareholders, by the shareholders, by the shareholders and the shareholders, and the shareholders, and the shareholders, and the shareholders, and

a vote of thanks to the chairman, highly satisfied at the prospects of the enterprise.

As the report of the last general meeting of shareholders, in November, has been unavoidably postponed, we think it right to append to it, for general information, the following important communications from Capt. Rogers, at the mines, which have been forwarded to us, we presume, by direction of the sommittee, and which will form a very agreeable commentary to the shareholders on the proceedings at the meeting:

Noc. 31.—1 am giad to say, since my last report, the loads at the shaft is greatly improved; it is now 6 feet long and 1 foot wide, solid lead, and to all appearance it reports to the shaft shortly. We are only now going to commente to drive the north level; it has taken up much time to get this place in order for working. We commenced washing our ore last week.

Noc. 38.—Since my last report, we have simil 2 feet at the shaft; the ground is much the same, but, I am happy to any, the bunch of ore is still improving. We broke, on Saturday last, some rocks of isad, weighing 1½ cut.; it appears at present very kindly for a good staking. The north end we drove 8 feet, in which we have been breaking some good stones of feed, and it is also looking very promising. The washers have almost finished cleaning 2 tons of lead.

CASTLE DINAS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at Salvador-houreet,
Mr. T. E. Srouns in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following state secounts, for three months, ending Sept., was submitted, and passed. Balance, last account
Mine cost, July
, August
, September
Merchants' bills'
, Engineers' report
Call made 23d August 409 12 0

Leaving a balance against adventurers.

£ 79 15 7

The Chairman remarked, than when the management of the company was brought to London the balance against the mine was 5145.; he had, therefore, much presure in congratualising the shareholders upon having rubbed off a very considerable portion of their debt, and a great deal of work had been done, notwithstanding should be observed, however, that Mr. Stainsby and Mr. Brunton had very kindly reduced their salaries.

A vote of thanks was accordingly passed to those gentlemen for their kind centered on the control of the c

Custle Disns Mine, Nov. 28.—Our shaft is down 12 fms. from grass; we have driven 15 fms., and have cut a lode 2 ft. wide, running 60° cast of south, a verkindly lode, and good ground about it, with a little tin, not worth saving; this kin is a cross-out for our other lodes, for they are running 20° degrees east of north.

m ef-quate waer night dered spects other d—he sthing being a pro-which

overy by Mr. enteron the control of the control o

has been ation, the tich have will form etting:—s greatly arance at mence to for work-

tement of

7 7 12 0 15 7 ras brought much plea-onaiderable anding. It yery kindly

kind out e; we have uth, a very g; this kell of north.

as good as ever. They will seil for this month about 15 tens, and when the stampe floors are all hair on this will be deabled.

ROSDRN.—In the 50 cm, west of Halket's shaft, we have found tip, and broke some good stones; the end is looking favourable. The pitch in the bottom of the 40, west of Halket's shaft, produces little or in that, the pitch in the bottom davourable. The pitch in the 20, west of Halket's shaft, produces little or in that, the pitch on the Guide looks drawurable. The stopes in the back of the 40, on Davis's lode, are poor. The lode in the shaft left under the falls men's workings, spoken of in a former report, is poor. The old men susk saat of shaft, and drove towards it, but without success. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 46, eact of Davy's, is smaller in size, but improved in quality. A small branch has been out in the well level, ground poor and soft. We think it better to drive a few fathoms or so to prove it, and ascertain what it is,—J. Tromas.

as hast week.—J. Bound: 1 Dec. 1.

COOSHEEN.—Since my last report the mine has greatly improved. In the deep adit level cant Campbell's lode is worth 201. per fm. In the winze this lode is ore; In the stope of ord orey lode. In No. 11, a fine branch of ore, 5 fin, wide. In No. 12, the lode is hard, but mixed with a little ore. No. 13 is producing good stones of ore. In No. 16, a fine oray lode. In the end east of No. 4 the ground is bard, with a post of week, when we shall resume the driving form. In the cross-cut south, on the slide, there is a fine channel of ground. We have also intersected a small branch of spar and pellow ore, and I have set to the man to drive I fm. week, at 11. 18s. per fathom, with a view of proving it. The stope on Maistand's lode is producing good orey work for the crusher; I have earered) ever seen a finer bunch of copper than there now is so the south lode; the ore is of a similar description, to that of the block specimens. I farwarded to the office some time ago.—

J. Thomas: Nov. 26.

ORRETOWN.—We have driven about 4 feet in the bottom level west of the shaft, we can say little of it, except that at the east entil it is 3\(\)g, ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of read to men the ground is a little offer, ror driving. In the stopes there is no alteration.—M. Wookoofer, Nov. 30.

CEOW HILL (RELAND.)—By patching the old windbore, we have continued sink.)

In the deep and the deep and the week.—Nov. 28.

Saturday next.—Nov. 28.

Saturday next.—Nov. 28.

EAST TOLGOUS.—The lode recently cut in the western adit cross-cut is about 2 ft. wide, child spot of read and the men are driving on a branch about a foot wide, but the east child each the name are driving on a branch about a foot wide, but the east from new the lode is hand and the end case of No. 40.

The have the did a subject of the shaft, we have continued sink. In the 12 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is being close to the cross-course. The North Buller lode, in the adit east from new lode is hard, but mixed with a little ore. No. 13 is producing good stones of ore. In No. 16, a fine core yolde. In the end east of No. 4 the ground is bard, with spot of ore. In the cross-cut south, on the slide, there is a fine channel of ground. We have also intersected a small branch of spar and yellow ore, and I have set to the men to diver I fin. week, at 11. 13a per fathom, with a risw of proving it. The stope on Maistand's lode is producing good corey work for the crusher; I have earcely ever seen a farer based of copper than there now is on the south lode; the ore is of a similar description to that of the block specimens. I facwarded to the office some time sgo.—

OREFTOWN.—We have driven about 4 feet in the office some time sgo.—

I Briotana: Nov. 26.

OREFTOWN.—We have driven should feet in the bottom level west of the shaft, we can say little of it, except that at the cast end it is 2½, ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is 15 ft. wide, but having driven such as short distance clear of the shaft, we can say little of it, except that at the cast end it is 2½, ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, copper, and jack. In the 12 west the lo

ALLWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Total and the second of th

command both lodes, as well as the tin lode at the engine-shaft. In taking up the water at the north extremity of the selt, we have procured 30 ft. fall, the leat being 420 fms, can sufficiently large to carry water to work two whoels if required, as large as the one now at work, which is 30 ft. diameter, and 6 ft. in breadth; this wheel I calculate, will drain the mine 80 fms. in depth, as we have a never-finiting stream of water supplied from the Walkham River: we have 117 fms. of through each with other appendages applied, such as bobs, capatan, shears, &c., of the very best quality, and of sufficient strength to answer the requirements; this work has been effected with all possible dispatch, and the mine is drained to the bottom, which is 20 fms. in depth. The cross-cut in the 20 is driven 4 fms. 4 ft. south of the shaft, where we intersected will form a junction with the main lode, 10 fms. cast of engine-shaft; however, I have a rich branch of tits, and from its bearing south-east, it is more than probable that it will form a junction with the main lode, 10 fms. cast of engine-shaft; however, I have in a coordance with its declination north, where seen in the 10, cast of engine-shaft; in about 3 fathoms south of the branch referred to; this work I expect will occupy three works, having my doubts that the main lode is not intersected in the 10, opposite the cross-cut. I have also directed, as circumstances allow, to drive south about 2 feet, where I think we shall cut the lode, as I observe from the dialing, there is a great probability of doing so, the lode having diverged a little in that direction; this, of course, I cannot speak positive on as to what the result may be. The tributers are working with spirit in the back of the 10, at 7s. in the 14, and from the good appearance of the lode at present, I do not doubt of their being well remunerated for their labour. I have reason to believe after we have intersected the lode at the 20, so as to drain water from the 10, we may set a pitcher two in bottom of

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The ground in the 44 fm. level cross-cut, driving north of shaft, is composed of capel and quartz, with spots of ore. There being more spar in the end than I have seen before, I think we are getting near the main part of the lode, and water is issuing from the breast very strong; this, combined with a hard capel, makes it difficult for driving, but from its present appearance I expect 6 feet further driving will drain the upper part of the lode, so that we may be able to make greater progress in extending this level, when we might resume the sinking of the shaft, after cutting plat, putting in penthouse, &c. We weighed off the ores yesterday, 32 tons 5 cwt.—Nov. 26.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—The shaftmen are now going on with their bargain, as tated last week. We continue sinking the winze from the 20 fm. level, and the ore improving.—R. P. EDSIENEN: NOV. 30.

stated last week. We continue sinking the winze from the 20 fm, level, and the ore is improving.—R. P. EDRIFIES : Nov. 30.

EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.—We have got through the lode in the 50 eross-cut, and have commenced driving west by six men; the lode is composed of mundic, prian, and quartz, spotted with copper ore. The new lode in the 50 is 15 in. wide, composed of flookan and prian; we have set this to drive by four men, at 51, per fm., stented the month. We are in correspondence with miners, and expect soon to see them here, to enable us to report more progress.—W. Denseras: Nov. 30.

GEIFRON.—At our setting to-day I set Count ing's shaft to nine men, at 101, per fathom; the men have sunk in the past month 3 fathoms 5 feet, making altogether 11 fms. 2 ff. I have set Young's shaft to nine men at 101, per fm.; they have sunk in the past month 3 fms., making in the whole from surface 15 fms. 3 ft. In the trise in the back of the middle adit they have risen 3 fathoms; I have suspended this rise for the present. I intend next week putting the men to drive a shallow adit, which will intersect the shoot of ore which the tributers are working onto the back of the middle adit, and I have no doubt, after a few fathous, this level will pay for driving; from this level we shall have a 35 fm. back from surface. Our tributers in the back of the middle adit, and I have no doubt, after a few fathous, this level will take on Monday. I have set a pitch in the back of the deep adit to two men, at 12s. in 11. I have sent off 5 tons of No. 1 ores to Aberystwith, and we have about 7 tons in the way of dressing on the mine, which I shall be able to send to Aberystwith by the end of next month, and Lestimate the 16 tons will realise about 320/.—Nov. 26.

GORN LEAD.—This is measuring-day. The men I have in the adit end this month

y the end of nextmonth, and I estimate the 16 tons will realise about 3201.—Nov. 26, GOEN LEAD.—This is measuring-day. The men I have in the adit end this month tork well, and have driven 5 fms. 0 ft. 4 in.; we have at present a strong promising de, 9 ft. wide, with spots of ore; there is also a small leader of ore appearing. In unrer's cross-cut two men have driven 1 fm. 2 ft.; we have not cut the lode, behave it took a heave, as I mentioned in my last report, which caused a further discused to drive than I anticipated. In Delane's cross-cut the men have driven 2 fms. ft. 7 in.; there have been six men at the latter end of this month, and the ground natiouse just the same as last reported. At Price's shaft, the men have suit I fm. ft. 5 in.; it is suspended until we get up the horse-whim.—R. Maynard. Nov. 26, GREAT CHINNIS. We have het care work took this reason to appear the same as the same

GREAT CRINNIS.—We have had some work to do this week unexpectedly in the engine-shaft. We found below the 60 fm. level a large opening, where we intended putting in bearers to carry the sinking lift; consequently, we were obliged to secure this place; we have done it, and dropped the lift 15 fms.; and the 70 fathom level is nearly drained. We have not been at liberty to clear out the 60; but we shall commence doing so to-day. We are raising ore from the pitches, and the stopes are just as usual. All other operations are going on satisfactorily.—J. Wens: Nov. 23.

just as usual. All other operations are going on satisfactorily.—J. Whm: Nov. 28. GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—In the engine-shaft we have sunk 3 ms. below the 60 fathom level. The sumpmen are now busily engaged in fixing a lift at that level, which will be completed this week, when we shall resume sinking with all possible speed. The 50, east of engine-shaft, shows the lode large and promising, but not rich at present. We holed the 60, between engine and Bennett's shafts, a week ago. Since which time we have been cutting into the lode a few fms. west of engine-shaft, and find it equal for copper, if not beyond anything that has hitherio been seen in Onslow. The lode has not been broken immediately over this point, between this and the 45, and has undergone the right sort of change. The men are now engaged taking down the lode, which, if it continues to yield ore as at present, will very soon enable us to be ready for another sampling. The 60, west of Bennett's shaft, continues to look well for copper. Bennett's shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 60. The part of the lode being carried in the shaft which is about 6 ft. wide, is composed of a small portion of mundic, with quartz, fluor-spar, and ore, and on the whole never looked better. The general appearance never looked so prosperous as at present.—G. Rickard. Nov. 28. GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—We are progressing with all possible speed in cutting

general appearance never looked so prosperous as at present.—G. RICKARD: Nov. 28, GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—We are progressing with all possible speed in cutting and stoping down the whim-shaft, and I hope in about a month from this time to be in a position to commence active operations in the ore ground, both east and west from the shaft. The Tunnel level is communicated with the shaft, and the new floors are being made to receive the ore, that there may be no delay in the dressing department. We have commenced rising in the back of the 49 fm. level against the whim shaft, and when this is communicated, we may calculate on having a considerable portion of ore ground high and dry. There is no material alteration in any other part of the mine.—Thomas RICHARDS: Nov. 23.

GREAT TREGUXE CONSOLS.—The lode in Hobb's shaft is altogether 6 ft. wide. The new the lode is about 1 foot or 1½ foot wide, of a very promising character; it already carries a little tin of a rich quality. I think this lode will turn out abundance of tin at about the 10 fm. level. The copper lode at Carkee's shaft is 6 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, feispar, quartz, mica, mundic, and spots of grey and yellow copper ore, a more promising lode for copper cannot be seen in the two counties at such shallow depth.

shallow depth.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—We have communicated the 40 to the new shaft, and are now sinking the latter below the 40 for cistern and bearers; the lode in the 40 east is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the 30 east is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. The lode in the 20 east is 1 foot wide, turning out dressing work for the floors. The lode in the 40, east from Burgan's, on the new lode, is 3 inches wide, composed principally of mundle, but the ground is looking fawourable for lead. In the 30, west from Sunderland's, we have been driving a crosscut north from the lead lode to intersect the tin lode 10 fms, deeper than it has been seen in this part of the mine, and if this cross-cut be continued we expect to reach the tin lode in about two months from this state. The stopes and tribute pitches on the lead lode are looking very well. We have also set seven pitches on the tin lode this month, varying from 11s, to 13s, in It fribute. We sampled on Saturday last 31 tons of lead ore, computed. We have the girder and beams fixed in the new engine-house, and cylinder bed nearly completed, and shall begin to heave in the color of the control of the

gine-house, and cylinder bed nearly completed, and shall begin to heave in the cylinder and bob at once.—J. Roofes: Nov. 29.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—This being our monthly setting-day, we beg to send you the following report:—No. 1. Metal engine-shaft is 5 feet below the 50 fathom level; sunk this week 18 in., cut ground for plat, &c., and set this day to sink by nine men, 9 ft., at 12 per fm. At the end of a fortnight the lode will be taken down and its value reported. When the plunger-lift is fixed the driving of the 50 cast and west will be resumed.—No. 2. The 40 fm. level west is extended from shaft about 21 fm.; ground drove this month 2 fm. 5 ft., act this day to six men, 2 fms., at 81. The ground is not so easy for driving as last month, but the lode here is of equal value (15 per fm.)—No. 5. The stopes cast and west of the rise, 12 fms. east of the engine-shaft, is set to four men, at 34, per fm.; the lode is worth about 64, per fm.; ground stoped this month 6 fms. 2 ft. 1 in. The stopes west of the shaft are suspended until the winze No. 4 is communicated with the 40 end, No. 2.—No. 4. This is a winze 23 fg fms. west of engine-shaft, and sunk 6 fms. below the 30 fathom level, but cannot be sunk deeper at present, being prevented by water, although we are daily expecting it to be drained by the level below (No. 2). The men from here, until the water is so drained, will be employed stoping each end of the said winze. The value of the lode in each is about 64, per fm. The winze is set to sink at 64, and the stopes at 34 ils, per fathorm.—No. 5. The 30 cross-cut is extended towards Metal south lode 25 fms.; we are daily expecting to intersect it; ground driven this month 5 fms. 4tc. 5 in.; set to day to four men, at 34. 5s. per fm. The 9 end and winze below this level are suspended, until the 40 fm. level is brought on sufficiently far to drain the ground.—No. 6. The tribute pitch in the back of the 30 fm. level, about 40 fms. west of the engine-shaft, is set to three men, at 11s. in 11. The four me surface a portion of the lode, in order to have its value tested.—Deep adit: The deep Wheal Vor adit is cleared and secured up to Wheal Zozen lode, which is next to Wheal Vor main lode. The masons, notwithstending a partial strike during the month, have made, and are making, good progress in building the engine—bouse for Crease's 100 in. cylinder engine. The extremetrs and smiths are engaged making the necessary parts of the wheel for the saw mill, tin frames for flow, launders for the adit, proparing the simber for Crease's shaft, making barrows, de., the whole of which work a proceeding most satisfactorily. On Monday will be forwarded a tracing of metal sections filled up, and the barrains numbered, with the distances from engine-shaft, &c. Great portions of the 100-in. and the 83-in. cylinder engines are already cast, as also of the saw mill and screwing machines, portions of which are delivered on the mines, and great efforts are being made by all parties to further the completion of these several matters as early as possible. The tin ores soil on the 22d and 23d Now, the produce of the month, ameunted to 1017. 5s. 6d., sagdon to 12d. for the pervious month.—MIGLARLE W. MARYNY: W. TRACTE; W. OATB; HOCKING AND LOAM: Nov. 23.

GWAYNILLIFION LEAD.—In the shallow addit cross-out near the sink, the over still holds on very well. In driving north upon the second Shoemaker's lode, the ground begins to open out, and we are getting some one. I am preparing for resuming the sinking as soon as possible, and I hope we shall be able to set the pump down next week. In the deep add. I hope to intersect a lode very shortly, as the end is getting wet.—Hanner HawENN LOGE.—In the 30 cast we have driven I fun.—and 8 feet cont of the month.

SON: Dec. 1.

HAWKMOOR.—In the 30 cast we have driven 7 fms., and 3 feet cast of the great cross-course; the lode on an average is 5 feet wide, and will produce 1½ ton of good quality ore per fm. The leader part of the lode in the first end is improved in the last week's driving very considerably. In this level went the lode is large and very regular, producing municie and fluor-par, spotted with copper. Graham's shaftmen are making progress in sinking, and the ground is more favourable. There is no alteration to report in the stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level.—John Karnich; Janes Richards: Nov. 28.

HENNOCK.—The winze is not yet holed from the 50 to the 60 fm. level, but are expecting to do so every hour, ax we can hear each other speak. The men at the 40 will commence cutting through their lode, in the present end, as soon as their attle or deads are removed, which will be in a day or two. The stopes in backof this level are stopped, the lode being rather hard, and not so good for lead. The bote in the 30 is heaved west by a slide; this was the cause of the ancient workers butting in a cross-cut to find the lode. We are now driving west of south in order to reach the eastern side of the lode; the kilka is beautiful, and highly subscraized. The south whim-shaft is idle for want of horses to draw the whim; I hope I shall be able to get some by the end of this week.—H. Rickann: Nov. 28.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—In driving north from our tin shaft we are intersecting rich but small branches of tin; I am inclined to believe they are the branches of the lode we have to cut a few feet before us.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The sinking of Morris's engine-shaft below the

some by the end of this week.—H. Rickand: Nov. 28.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—In driving north from our in shaft we are intersecting rich but small branches of this; I am inclined to believe they are the branches of the lode we have to cut a few feer before us.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The sinking of Morrie's engine-shaft below the \$5 progresses very slowly, owing to the peculiar character of the ground. Dodige's winze, sinking below the \$63, progresses most satisfactorily, the lode is a feet wide, of good quality. The lode in the \$5 cast is large and orey, but not rich. The \$5 cast is poor at present. The stopes continue to yield good returns. We weighed at Caistock Quay, on the 25th of November, 1.53 tons 9 ewt. of dry ores; and sampled November ores, computed 204 tons, of about the same quality as last parcel.—W. Richards.

HOLMBUSH.—The flap-jack lode, in the 120 fathom level, west of the great cross-course, is disordered by small cross-courses; we have, however, got beyond the last limb of them, and we hope into clean killas; and when the end is completely free from these cross branches, we shall gain the level southward, in which direction we shall find the lode, and we hope it will be a productive one; at all events, we are of opinion it will be such, judging from the lode in the stopes in the back of the level, which has improved, and will now produce 4 tons of copper ore per fm.; we consider this piece of ground between the cross-course and lead lode to be of a very promising character, and likely to yield a great quantity of ore, not only in this level, but in the level show and below. The ground in cutting through the great cross-course in the 110 west, to intersect the caunter part of the lode, is hard at present, but we are pushing it on as quick as possible, to get the level over the stopes almost one of the level that is extended eastward from the great cross-course, is moderate—the end is wet, and we hope into the back of the 120 cross-out, north of the level that is extended eastward from the ground

NO. 1 stope in this level, 40 cwts.; and No. 2 stope, 40 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 37 is worth 15 cwts. of ore per fm.—R. B. SREPHERD: Nov. 28.

KILBRICKEN.—The lode in the 30 south continues large, and produces 71. or 81. worth of lead and jack per fm.; the same may be said of the 30 end, north of the bottom of Foley's winze. I am daily expecting this place will be communicated, and in my report for the meeting hope to announce the fact; we shall then soon be able to raise a good deal of lead and jack. The sir was so bad in the rise in the back of the 20 north that, I was obliged to stop it, but having a very kindlytiode for the 4 fms., it has been risen, leaving good backs and ends to be wrought upon; the lode in the winze, also going down in the bottom of this level, has very much increased in size, and produces a great deal of jack and good stones of lead. I have consequently put the men who were in the rise with the former pare to sink this winze, and I trust we shall find it improve in depth. The 20 east produces stones of lead, but not of much value, and the ground is hard and wet.—J. PALE: Nov. 28.

KIRKCUDERIGHTSHIRE.—The are some good branches of ore in the 98 end east, with kindly ground. The lode has become more collected in the 88 end west; the other bargains are as last reported.—R. WILLIAMS: Nov. 26.

LACKAMORE MINK.—Extract of a letter from Capt. Rickard, dated Cornwall, Nov. 30th:—No time should be lost in sending off the ore to Swanses. According to the assay and the present standard we shall get from 11. Vo 12. per ton for it on the average. This is a much better price than the samples sent to Liverpool brought. I shall write to Captain Turner to dress up and and to the present purcel, so as to make it about 80 tons. Now will then have no difficulty in getting a vessel to take it from Limerick.

from Limerick.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is down 10 ft, below the 10 fm, level; the ground is favourable. The flat-rod shaftmen will complete their contract by tomorrow night, which was to case and divide the shaft to the bottom, cut a plat, and prepare for further sinking. In the 10, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and has produced rich work for tin, but now it is disordered by a cross-course, but I do not think it will injure the lode for any great distance. In the 10, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with very kindly appearances. Two agents from the neighbourhood, who have, at the request of some of the shareholders, inspected the mine, recommended driving the adit ends cast and west on the great thi lode, which I lately suspended in order to put the men to the bottom. I thought it advisable to continue the driving of these levels, but I suspended them to comply with the request forwarded to me to keep the cost as low as possible until we made some returns.—Peter Pascoe: Nov. 20.

LOVEDEN UNITED.—I cannot mention any particular alteration in the appear-

the request forwarded to me to keep the cost as low as possible until we made some returns.—Peter Pasco: Nov. 29.

LOVEDEN UNITED.—I cannot mention any particular alteration in the appearances of this mine since my last report. The lode in the 10, cast of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, yielding about 15 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fin.; the same level west is in a lode from 3 to 4 feet wide, but at present rather poor for lead. The ground in Pen-y-bank shaft is favourable for sinking. The two stopes, back of the adit level, are producing fair quantities of ore, one about 16 cwts. per fm., and the other from 6 to 8 cwts, per fm.—§. The remains: Nov. 23.

— The lode in the 10 fm. level, cast of the shaft, is from 4 ft. to 5 ft. wide, composed principally of a light blue killas, with a strong mixture of quarts, copper, and lead ore, yielding of the latter about 15 cwts.; it has not been taken down since last report, as it has become wet, and we are obliged for a short time to drive on the side of it. The ground in Pen-y-bank shaft is favourable for sinking. The two stopes in the back of the sidi level are much the same as last reported, one yielding about 8 cwts. of lead per fathom, and the other about 15 cwts. per fathom. We have now 3 tons of ore eleared on the surface, and hope to make it 20 tons about Christmas, should the weather continus fine.—S. TREVETHAN: Nov. 30.

MINERAL COURT.—The 48 fathom level is now extended west as far as the west shaft within 6 ft.; in this level we have now 20 fms. of good tin ground explored this ground is properly laid open for stoping, we shall be enabled to increased our returns of tin. The stopes, west of the engine-shaft, are much improved; the lode is 4 ft. wide—most of which is good saving work; the just when the shaft of water; after this ground is properly laid open for stoping, we shall be enabled to increased our returns of tin. The stopes, west of the engine-shaft, are much improved; the lode is 4 ft. wide—most of which is good saving work;

MOLLAND.—The lode in the 62 east is 2ft, wide, at present in a more settled state than last week. The lode in the 52 east is 2ft, wide, producing saving work, though not rich; the stopes in the back of this level are much the same in value as last week. The stopes in the back of this level are much the same in value as last week. The stopes in the back of the 42 east will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the adit, at the eastern hill, the branches have formed a body 1½ foot wide, with occasional spots of yellow ore; this end is now within 7 or 8 fms. to the boundary, but our operations here at present are at a stand, in consequence of the men having refused to work for the price I had offered them.—T. Bennerys: Nov. 30.

MOUNTS BAY CONSOLS.—Since my last report, on the 22d inst., the engine-shaft has been sunk 3 feet, which now constitutes the 25 fm. level. Six shaftmen will be employed sinking the engine-shaft, and six other men will be employed cutting plat, ke., to prepare for driving both north and south.—JAMES Exchange: Nov. 29.

employed sinking the engine-shaft, and six other men will be employed catting plat, &c., to prepare for driving both north and south.—Janes Rugmans: Nov. 20.

NORTH DOWNS.—The ground at the rise in the 100 fm. lanes: Nov. 20.

NORTH DOWNS.—The ground at the rise in the 100 fm. lanes: Nov. 20.

NORTH lode in the 30 end is improved, as we anticipated; it will produce about 1 ton of ore per fm; we have, however, suspended driving it, and placed the men to rise against the wince sinking in the 30 fm. level, and when it is holed the men to rise against the wince sinking in the 50 fm. level, and when it is holed the men to rise against the wince sinking in the 50 fm. level, and when it is holed the men to rise against the wince sinking in the 50 fm. level, and when it is holed the men to rise against the sunse driving. The stopes in the bottom of the 90 are worth 500, per fm., and the lode in the back is worth 100, per fm.; the price for stoping each place is 84. per fm. The lode in the wince sinking in the 80 is 3 ft. wide, containing stones of ore. We have fixed two strong dams near Bennett's shaft, and the work appears to be perfect; but as it is only this moment completed, we cannot report on the pressure of water against the dams before next week: we have, however, no fear that the county adit water will be kept back. With the surface water, during the winter, we can do nothing.—Jours Panner: Nov. 20.

NOBTH LEVANT.—In the 10 fm. level, cast of Thorne's shaft, we are stoping the back, lode 5 in, wide, worth 107, per fm. In the winze sinking on the deep adit level the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 107, per fm.; the deep adit, driving east, produces a little tin. The middle adit end, cast of higher whim-shaft, on Borlaise's lode, is worth 124, per fm.

We have a winze sinking on the same lode 6 fms. behind the present end, where the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 241, per fm.; and in a rise over the same the lode is large, and in a congenial channel of ground, and we fully expect when the levels are driven east and west t

NORTH TOWY.—We have this day set the shallow adit to be driven by two men; the lode is poor. A winze under the deep adit is set to six men, the lode producing j, ton of lead per fathom. The stopes in the back of the deep adit are set to four men, the lode is worth 6 cwts, of lead per fathom. The cross-cut east, in the deep

adit level, set to four men; the last 8 feet have been driven through very hard upon in which there are small branches of goman, and no doubt we are near the low.—W. H. Errysolne: Not. 20.

adit level, set to four men; the last 8 feet have been driven through very hard upon in which there are small branches of gensun, and no doubt we are near the low with the control of the

mence driving this level immediately. Little or no atteration has taken place in our tribute department since we has reported. We sampled, on Wednesday last, 42 toas of ore.—S. MITCHELL: Nov. 30.

PENTIRE GLAZE.—The prospects of the mine, on the whole, are looking as well, if not better, than for some time past. I regret that the 31 fm. level hitherto has proved a failure, but we have a change of ground in driving towards the sea; in the level the lodes and sides have formed a junction; the lode seems to be disordered, but it carries leaders of lead, and is decidedly promising, its character being such as to lead us to hope for a speedy improvement. In the '22 fm. level cent, towards the sea, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of capel and spar, with a little leaf and copper. In Pope's winze, sinking under the 22 fathom level, south of boundary shaft, we have passed through, or sunk on, a lode of great promise; the winze is new meany as deep as the 34 fm. level; in sinking it we met with a brainch of lead dipping south: whether this shoot of lead will dip below the 34 fm. level remains to be proved; should it do so, and there is a great probability that it will, it will give a new feature to the mine; the value of the lode in the winze, for 4 fm., in elepth, is probably work 70, per fm. on the average. I shall recommend sinking another 10 fms., and I am persuaded, when the 44 fm. level is extended on the coarse of the lode, it will present a better appearance than the 34 now does; at any rate, this english sought to be done to prove the mine at a greater depth. We have a lift of pumps on the mine. In the slope in the back of the 22 the lode is jelding full 2 tons per fm. on the average, with about 40 f, per fm. We have three stopes working in this level by 12 men, and os stope in the back of the 10 by two men. We have four tribute pitches working a from 10 ft. to 10 fm. los per ton.—I. Keleborie: Nov. 22.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—The underground exiting of this mine was held this day, and the following barg

vourable.—Thomas Harner: Nov. 26.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—Since last report we have sunk the engine-shaft 3½ feet ground much the same. In consequence of the lode leaving the shaft, as last reporte the diagonal position of the lode is quite different to expectation, and consequent are still raising tinstaff of good quality. The 30 fm. level west is driven for feet—led 1 ft. wide, with occasional good stones of tin.—J. RICHARDS; F. GUNDAY: Nov. 3.

Ift. wide, with occasional good stones of tin.—J. RICHARDS; F. GUNDAY: Nov.28.

PERRAN UNITED.—The work in the shaft is progressing as rapidly as possible and every exertion is being made to drop the lift to the 80, and then reach the beds of the mine. In the 40 fm. level we have a good lode in the stopes, and have har quantities broken ready to be drawn to surface. In the 30 fm. level driving we stake have also a good lode. The pitches in the 40 are yielding good pitches of orc. All the stopes we are clearing and timbering the old engine-shaft, and shawe it clear to the 60, to snable us to work that port of the mine. We hope to the steam-whim and crusher to work by the time named. The boiler is in its set and the masons busy fixing the same, as also completing the masonry of the crushed bouse. We expect to have the mine cleared to the bottom and in full operator. [Our weeks.—J. G. WILSON; P. CLYNO: NOV. 26.

house. We expect to have the mine cleared to the bottom and in full operation in four weeks.—J. G. WILGOS; P. CLYNO: NOV. 26.

POLITIMORE.—We expect to complete the crection of the horse-whim in a dort time, when the level in the 40 will be cleared up. The bodes of gosson are containing to be very good, more particularly the end, which is producing some excellent copies ore. The lode in the lobby increases in size as it runs into the wood.—E. Mauseer. EIX HILL.—The 28 fac. level has been driven on Ward's branch 8 fm. 3 ft. 2 in west; about 6 fms. of the driving has produced tinstuff of fair quality; the reminder has not yet been taken down. We have suspended the cross-cut north, as we set in more chance of finding any more lode in that direction, having considerably overdriven the point where, according to calculation, it should have be normal promises improvement. We have taken the two men who were in the north cross-cut, and put them here, by which we hope to raise a greater quantity of staff to be stamps. We have finished repairing the middle shaft, and on Monday shall tegs to put down the lift towirds the 40 fm. level. The tribute pitches are much the safe for a long time past. We shall sample our tim in the course of next week, and bette estimated quantity, we have deferred sampling longer than intended.—Nov. 28.

RITTON CASTLE.—The character of the ground in the shaft is unchanged, a other respects we are going on favourably.—R. P. E. Edeleries. Nov. 30.

ROCKS AND TREVERBYN.—The engine-shaft is now down 6 fms. 4th belevit.

130 the level dring stone ston

other respects we are going on favourably.—R. P. EDELSTER: Not. 20.

ROCKS AND TREVEREYN.—The engine-shaft is now down 6 fins. 4R. below the 50 fm. level. We cannot open upon the lode at the 50, west of Luke's, until we have a first to the end about 10 fms. further, and holed Appach's shaft to the 50, the shaft is set to sink 10 fms. start, at 50s. per fm. The lode cast of Felley's, in the 50, its shawide, worth 3%, gwts. per 100 sacks. in the 50, west of Buckley's, it is 6 to 7 ft. wife, worth 74 ewts. per 100 sacks, in the 50, west of Buckley's, it is 6 to 7 ft. wife, worth 3 cwts. per 100 sacks, and another back, west of this, 12 ft. wife, with 5 cut per 100 sacks. In the 20 Rock's lode is 15 feet wide, worth 2 cwts. per 100 sacks, east, ft wide, worth 2 kg cwts. per 100 sacks. In the 20 Webb's lode is 7 to 8 ft. wide, worth 2 cwts. per 100 sacks, east, ft wide, worth 2 cwts. per 100 sacks are nearly all at work, and 1 expect to have a god batch of tin this month.—Nov. 30.

ROPENDORYON.—Watson's engine-shaft is in moderate ground for sinking, sal

batch of tin this month.—Nov. 30.

RORRINGTON.—Watson's eagine-shaft is in moderate ground for sinking, as progressing favourably. The lode in the deep adit is at present poor. The cree-cut is near holing to Watson's engine-shaft. The lode in the middle level, diving east, is 2 feet wide, another with early or; the north lode in the middle level, diving east is 2 feet wide, a mixture of sper and carbonate of lime. Taylor's lode in its shallow adit end is small and unproductive; the stopes in the back of this level are producing 9 cwts, of lead ore per fin. Most of the engine is on the mine, and we have been long expecting the engineers to put it together. We have received a letter from Mostyn this poet, stating that the engineer had been ill, but will be here to morror.—W. Barnatt': Nov. 30.

ROUND HILL.—The stones in back of the deep adit on worth and south lode, as

-W. Barriary: Nov. 30.
ROUND HILL.—The stopes in back of the deep adit, on north and south lode, at preducing 15 owts. of lead ore per fm. The Coppter lode, in the deep diff level, driving in a south-cast direction, is 6 ft, which—a mixture of spar, decomposed manganess and lead ore, yielding of the latter about 7 ewts. per fm. The stopes in the last like level are precisely of the same obtained the latter about 7 ewts. per fm. The stopes in the last of the latter about 7 ewts. about 7 ewts of lead of this level are precisely of the same obtained in the latter about 7 ewts. About 7 ewts. of lead of lead of the latter about 7 ewts. About 7 ewts.

per fm. All other parts of the mine are much as usual.—W. BARLATT: Nov. M.

SILVER BROOK.—The stopes in the back of the 11 are just as hast reported ongood iode of lead, nearly 1 foot wide, and about 5 fms. in length; we have also aged
branch of ore in the end driving south at the 11, from 1 to 6 in, wide, which has continued for the last 4 fms., is fact we have had a good orey piece of ground in drains
the last 14 or 15 fms.; our present appearances warrant the anticipation of recting
with great quantities of lead in continuing this end; the present price is 21, 15, pr
fathorn. We have completed cutting a plat at the engine-shaft in the 22, and are also
cutting ground to put in a pent-house, in order to drive north and south in the
and to sink to the 32; the lode in cutting the plat at the bottom of shaft, since lating
port is very much improved. We have now saving work in the couthern part, at
it is our opinion we shall have a quantity of lead almost at once in driving.

We have

certy reason to think that there are large quantities of lead shoulding from the 11 to the B. We have commended dressing, sail in a short thuse fluid to in the market is a SUPIT GAIN PRICE.—Here special the medicing the engles-shaft has been such a SUPIT GAIN PRICE.—Here special three this been extended such towards the englishment of the state of the st

the whole, the men are progressing most favourably.—J. Banker.

TREBELL TIN.—In driving obliquely through the lode we came to granite on the south side sooner than we expected, judging from the size of the lode all title further to the west, but instead of regretting that it is not so large, we shall be giad to have to the west, but instead of regretting that it is not so large, we shall be giad to have a smaller and more compact hole. In going west we find that we are completely under the large patch of granite which so disordered the lode and threw us into confusion. It is a smaller and more sent of our present working is a well-defined cross-course, in nearing which we may reasonably anticipate richer work for the stamps. The shaft about which we have had our fears at to position will, I believe, prove to be just in the right spot; however, we think of proving the lode, especially west, before we resume the sloking. We are preparing a parcel of tin for the market, and hope to return about Christmas.—W. Vernans: Nov. 28.

The lode in driving east is split, and interrupted with granite; it is, however, producing tin. The stopes are much as last reported, producing tin throughout, and to interrupted with granite; we shall soon commence to drive west, and from the present appearance of the lode we hope shortly to have an improvement.—H. Willams: Nov. 30.

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft, in the 130 fm. level cross-cut the lode is device.

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft, in the 130 fm. level cross-cut, the 10ds is cut through, which is 3 ft. wide, and worth 6t. per fathom. In the 120 fm. level, both north and south ends are still in killas. In the 10f fm. level, south end, the lode is 1½ fore wide, and ore; In the 92 fm. level, south end, the lode is 126 for wide; and orer. In the 92 fm. level, south end, the lode is 2 feet wide; and worth 117, per fathom. At Smith's shaft the men are still engaged as last reported; the cross-cut at the 95 fm. level, north end, the lode is 25, ft. wide, and worth 12t. per fathom; in the south end it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10t. per fathom. In the 75 fm. level, north end, the lode is 25 feet wide, and worth 7t. per fathom. In the 65 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fathom. In the 65 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fathom. In the 65 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fathom. In the 40 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fathom. In the 40 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fathom. In the 40 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fathom. In the 40 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fathom. In the 40 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fathom. In the 40 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fathom. In the 40 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fathom. In the 40 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fathom. In the 40 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fathom.

lode is 1 fact wide, and worth 57, per fathom; in the south end it is 1 fact wide, and worth 87, per fathom. The stopes and pitches in the south mine are looking poor, and have not produced their usual proportion of are; consequently we shall be short in our sampling to-morrow (for four weeks). In the north mine the stopes and pitches are usually productive. The men in the back of the 40 fm. level have holed up to Chippendale's shaft, and the shaftmen are now cutting down the sides of the rise to make the shaft good to the 40 fm. level. We have to-day set a stope in the back of this level, south of Chippendale's shaft, where there is a good lode.—Joseph Kehr: Nov. 29.

TREXEAUGU (SIG).—The lost in the 160, which was large and oncy in the 190 of united the silice, main it is consequently directed and how to the right, we shall not outled on the causalter part of it in the course of a red say. The idea in the 190 of united the silice, main it is consequently directed and the right, we shall not outled the silice of the 190 of united the silice of united the 190 of united the silice of united the 190 of united the 190

west, to four men, at 6s, 8d.; Cock's stope, in the back of the 35 fathom level west, to four men, at 4s, 8d.; new pitch in the back of the 35 fathom level west, to four men, at 8s, 3d. new pitch in the back of the 50 stone new, at 8s, 3d. Third stope, in the back of the 50 west, to four men, at 6s, 8d.; Third sees to four men, at 8s, 3d.—Old Lode: The lode in the 30 and 70 cast is unproductive. The lode in 8andy's winze, sinking below the 70 cast, is 5 ft. wide, yielding I ton of copper or per fine, worth 7l. 10s. A pitch is set to four men, at 10s., in the back of the 70 cast, inmediately west of James's winze. The 60 cast is being driven south in the great cross-course, to cut the lode which is heaved. The ground in the morth cross-cut in the 30 is hard. A new shaft is set to sink from surface, to intersect the north lode at about the 100 fathom level. We sampled yetserbay, at Calstock Quay, Oct. and Nov. orce—No. 1, computed, 36 tuny, No. 2, 59 tons; No. 3, 160 tons; No. 4, 19 tons=274 tons.—T. Cappenter. Nov. 26. WHEAL AUGUSTA.—The lode in the 40, on the Guide, looks better for tin than at last report. The lode in the 23, west of Ross-shaft, is rather better. The stope over this end equals our expectations, and though not rich is producing tin. The 2s, on Augusta lode, looks kindier. The 10 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, has a lode 12 in. wide, but proor for tin. The shill end on Augusta lode is yielding good tin, and looks kindly. The new south lode is much the same as last reported.—Sancer Taexant Nov. 26.

WHEAL CREROR.—We have two men commenced stoping to the complex of the pitch now let. We have discovered the commenced stoping to the pitch now let.

WHEAL CREEOR.—We have two mon commenced stoping to the west of the new pitch now let. We have discovered some rich branches of rellow ore in a cross-cut we cleared south-east of Rendie's.—W. DOBLE.

week WHEAL EDWARD.—The lode in the 30 fm. level east is as last reported; this end is in 15 fms. I ft. 6 in. from the whate—set on Saturday last to six men, 3 fms., shaft, at 54. per fathom. Kent's winza is down 6 fms. 0 ft. 6 in, below the 30 fm. level; the lode is still large, spotted with black and yellow copper ore. We have had a horse of killas in the lode the last few days, which now appears to be declining, and I believe when it leaves the lode will improve—set to four mean on Saturday 2 fms. at 54. per fathom. The engine—shaft is made good down to 42 fms.—set on Saturday last, dez's

to 13 men to drive the cross-cut south of the shaft 4 fam., cut pint 11 ft. wide, 12 ft. south, and 10 ft. Night at heve, and 8 ft. high at the south end, sink shaft 5 ft. below the 48, cut bearer holes, fit bearers and cut delevery plat, ft. citedra and 15-fm. drawing lift, and hang 12 fms. of main rode, all complete for 122t. This will take three the capite is working ear; and it keeping the water well.—It should: Nove. Nov. 36.

WHEAL ENYS.—The improvements continue quite equal to our last report. The weather for the last fortights has been highly favourable for the masons, who have made rapid progress with the erections. The founders will be ready, in scorolance increase in amount of return, which would have been folly to break more instantificant which were the ready of the control of

of the lode below the adit. The masons have clothed the cylinder with brick, and ore now engaged in plastering the engine-house, &c. The carpenter is busily engaged in preparing horse-whim. Our account-house will be finished to-day,—John Roda: Nov. 29.

WHEAL POLLARD.—We have this week again taken down the lode in the adit end, and find the composition of the lode to be quite altered. Instead of peach, impregnated with tin as before, it is now composed of gossan, quartz, and prian, spott d with mundle and copper; it is still about 20 in. wide, and of a very kindly appearance indeed.—Jame Nance: Dec. 1.

WHEAL ROBERT.—During the past week the water in the shaft has increased very much, in consequence of the heavy rain, so that we are not progressing so fast of rich copper ore in the country; and we have every reason to believe that such indications are very promising in having opened on such a favourable lode at the surface. If the weather is favourable for the masons we shall heave in the shaft-bob to-morrow, then I hope we shall be able to put the engine to work in a short time.—W. Neill: Dec. 1.

WHEAL EAMSON.—The lode in the upper level appears to be coming into the right hand, according to supposition in late instructions, and to be mixed with flookan and mundie. The lower level continues as before—mundic, flookan, and spar.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—Our engine-shaft is down to the 48 fm. level; and we have to-day put six of the shaftmen to drive the 43 fm. levelsouth, at 60s. per fm., to cut Hawke's lode. The 38 fm. level west, on Sampson's lode, is set to four men for the month at 60s, per fathom, and 5s. in 1/. for tin; this end is opening good tribu'e ground. The 38 fm. level west, on Sampson's lode, is set to four men for the month at 60s, per fathom, and 5s. in 1/. for tin; the lode in this end is small and poor. The 28 fm. level wouth, on Sampson's lode, is set to four men for the month at 60s, per fathom, and 5s. in 1/. for tin; the lode in this end is small. The 18 fm. level, east of Hare's shaft, is set t

nothing new to advise at present.—G. Rows.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—The shaft is down 8 fms. 4 feet below adit; ground still hard but working a little better. The engine works perfectly well. The lode in adit is 2 ft. wide, composed of a rich gossan, spar, and flookan; a most kindly appearance; we hope to have the shaft down to the 12 by Christmas.—J. Orrono: Nov. 23.

WHEAL ZION.—Our engine-shaft is down 10 fms. 1 ft., and by the latter part of the week we shall commence to drive to cat the lode, and at the same time continue sinking towards the 60. In the 40 cross-cut south there is no alteration since last report. The 40 cast is driving on the south part of the lode, which is producing stones of ore occasionally. We intend to suspend the st spes in the bottom of the 30 after Saturday next. Richard's shaft is now 31 fms. from surface, just gone through a lode 3 feet wide, composed of beautiful shar, prizm , anualic, and some good stones of ore, underlaying south about 12 ft. in a fathom.—James Bray: Nov. 30.

FOREIGN MINES.

LINARES MINES-[Received from Capt. Alexander W. Martyn] :-

LINAKES MINES—[Received from Capt. Alexander W. Martyn]:—
Pozo Ancho, Nor. 19.—The plat in the 75 fm. level will be completed in about a week; the lode continues large, with stones of ore, and likely to improve as we proceed with the end. We have still an excellent lode in the 65 end, west of engineshaft, worth 4 tons of ore per fm.; the 65 end, east of San Jorge, is worth 2 tons per fm. We have nothing yet to notice in the 55 end, south of cross-course; the 55 end, west of cross-course; the 55 end, south of cross-course; the 55 end, so west of cross-course and the south lode, continues poor. Caballero's winke, inking below is worth 2 tons per fm., and Cortex's ½ ton per fm. It the 55 end, east of Fernandez's winke, the lode is large, worth 2 tons per fm.

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r sinking, and r. The cross level, driving e level driving c's lode in the is level are pro-e, and we have ed a letter from error to-morrow.

south lode, at the level, driving seed manganess, in the back of water, of lead or z: Nov. 30. Teported on-zi Nov. 30. Teported on-day also a good which has control in driving of meeting of meeting of the level of

command both lodes, as well as the tin lode at the engine-shaft. In taking up the water at the north extremity of the sett, we have procured 30 ft. fail, the leat being 420 fms., cut sufficiently large to carry water to work two wheels if required, as large as the one now at work, which is 30 ft. diameter, and 6 ft. in breadth; this wheel I acalculate, will drain the mine 80 fms. in depth, as we have a never-failing stream of water supplied from the mine 80 fms. in depth, as we have a never-failing stream of water supplied from the Waltham River: we have 117 fms. of iron rods, with other appendages applied, such as bobs, capstan, shears, &c., of the very best quality, and of sufficient strength to answer the requirements; this work has been refered with all possible dispatch, after mine is drained to the bottom, which is 20 fms. in depth. The cross-cut in the 20 is driven 4 fms. 4 ft. south of the shaft, where we interested a rich branch of itin, and from its bearing south-cust, it is more than probable that it will form a junction with the main lode, 16 fms. east of engine-shaft, whever; I have given directions this moraing to drive the cross-cut further south, as the main lode, in accordance with its declination north, where seen in the 10, cast of engine-shaft, is about 3 fathoms south of the branch referred to; this work I expect will occupy three weeks, having my doubts that the main lode is not intersected in the 10, opposite the cross-cut. I have also directed, as circumstances allow, to drive south about 7 feet, where I think we shall cut the lode, as I observe from the dialing, there is a great probability of doing so, the lode having diverged a little in that direction; this, of course, I cannot speak positive on as to what the result may be. The ributers are working with spirit in the back of the 10, at 7s. in the 1t., and from the good appearance of the lode at present, I do not doubt of their being well remunerated for their labour. I have reason to believe after we have intersected the lode at the

unforseen accident occurs.—J. Carpenter: Nov. 30.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The ground in the 44 fm. level cross-cut, driving north of shart, is composed of capel and quartz, with spots of ore. There being more spar in the end than I have seen before, I think we are getting near the main part of the lode, and water is issuing from the breast very strong; this, combined with a hard capel, makes it difficult for driving, but from its present appearance I expect 6 feet further driving will drain the upper part of the lode, so that we may be able to make greater progress in extending this level, when we might resume the sinking of the shaft, after cutting plat, putting in penthouse, &c. We weighed off the ores yesterday, 32 tons 5 cwt.—Nov. 26.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—The shaftmen are now going on with their bargain, as stated last week. We continue sinking the winze from the 20 fm. level, and the ore is improving.—R. P. EDELSTEN: Nov. 30.

stated last week. We continue sinking the winze from the 20 fm. level, and the ore is improving.—R. P. Edelerk: Nov. 30.

EXMOOR WHEAL ELITA.—We have got through the lode in the 50 cross-cut, and have commenced driving west by six men; the lode is composed of mundic, prian, and quarts, spotted with copper ore. The new lode in the 50 is 15 in wide, composed of flookan and prian; we have set this to drive by four men, at 51, per fm., stented the month. We are in correspondence with miners, and expect soon to see them here, to enable us to report more progress.—W. Denstan: Nov. 30.

GEIFRON.—At our setting to-day I set Cumm ing's shaft to nine men, at 101, per fathom; the men have sunk in the past month 3 fathoms 5 feet, making altogether 11 fms. 2 ff. I have set Young's shaft to nine men at 104, per fm., they have sunk in the past month 3 fms., making in the whole from surface 18 fms. 3 ft. In the rise in the back of the middle add they have risen 3 fathoms; I have suspended this rise for the present. I intend next week putting the men to drive a shallow add; which will intersect the shoot of ore which the tributers are working onto the back of the middle add, and I have no doubt, after a few fathoms, this level will pay for driving; from this level we shall have a 33 fm. back from surface. Our tributers in the back of the middle add, and I have no doubt, after a few fathoms, this level will pay for driving; from this level will take on Monday. I have set a pitch in the back of the deep add to two men, at 12s. in 11. I have sent off 9 tons of No. 1 ores to Aberystwith, and we have about 7 tons in the way of dressing on the mine, which I shall be able to send to Aberystwith by the end of next month, and Lestimate the 15 tons will realise about 2007.—Nov. 26.

GORN LEAD.—This is measuring-day. The men I have in the adit end this month work well, and have driven 5 fms. 0 ft. 4 in; we have a present a strong promising lode, 9 ft. wide, with spots of ore; there is also a small leader of ore appearing. In Turner's cros

continues just the same as last reported. At Price's shaft, the onen have sunk I m. 3 ft. 6 in.; it is suspended until we get up the horre-whim.—R. Mayraan: Nov. 28.

GREAT CRINNIS.—We have had some work to do this week unexpectedly in the engine-shaft. We found below the 60 fm. level a large opening, where we intended putting in bearers to carry the sinking lift; consequently, we were obliged to secure this place; we have done it, and dropped the lift 15 fms.; and the 70 fathom level is nearly drained. We have not been at liberty to clear out the 60; but we shall commence doing so to-day. We are raising ore from the pitches, and the stopes are just as usual. All other operations are going on satisfactorily.—J. Wissis: Nov. 28.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—In the engine-shaft we have sunk 3 fms. below the 60 fathom level. The sumpmen are now busily engaged in fixing a lift at that level, which will be completed this week, when we shall resume sinking with all possible speed. The 60, east of engine-shaft, shows the lode large and promising, but not rich at present. We holed the 60, between engine and Bennett's shafts, a week ugo. Since which time we have been cutting into the lode a few fms. west of engine-shaft, and find it equal for copper, if not beyond anything that has hitherto been seen in Onslow. The lode has not been broken immediately over this point, between this and the 45, and has undergone the right sort of change. The men are now engaged taking down the lode, which, if it continues to look well for copper. Bennett's shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the 60. The part of the lode being carried in the shaft which is about 6 ft. which, is composed of a small portion of mundic, with quartz, fluor-spar, and ore, and on the whole never looked better. The general appearance never looked by prosperous as a tpresent.—G. Rickara. Nov. 28.

GREAT SIEBA CONSOLS.—We are progressing with all possible speed in cutting

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—We are progressing with all possible speed in cutting and stoping down the whim-shaft, and I hope in about a month from this time to be in a postion to commence active operations in the ore ground, both east and west from the shaft. The Tunnel level is communicated with the shaft, and the new floors are being made to receive the ore, that there may be no delay in the dressing department. We have commenced rising in the back of the 40 fm. level against the whim shaft, and when this is communicated, we may calculate on having a considerable portion of ore ground high and dry. There is no material alteration in any other part of the mine.—Thomas Richards: Nov. 23,

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOIS.—The lode in Hobb's shaft is altogether 6 ft. wide. The new tin lode is about 1 foot or 1½ foot wide, of a very promising character; it already carries a little tin of a rich quality. I think this lode will turn out abundance of tin at about the 10 fm. level. The copper lode at Carkee's shaft is 6 ft. wide, composed of floor-spar, felspar, quarty, mica, mundic, and spots of grey and yellow copper ore, a more promising iode for copper cannot be seen in the two counties at such shallow deeple.

per ore, a more promising rote for copper cannot so each in the 40 to the new shaft, and are now sinking the latter below the 46 for cistern and bearers; the lode in the 40 east is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the 30 east is 1½ ft. wide, producing sood stones of lead. The lode in the 20 east is 1 foot wide, turning out dressing work for the floors. The lode in the 20 east is 1 foot wide, turning out dressing work for the floors. The lode in the 40, east from Burgan's, on the new lode, is 9 inches wide, composed principally of mundie, but the ground is looking favourable for lead. In the 30, west from Sunderland's, we have been driving a cross-cut north from the lead lode to intersect the tin lode 10 fms. deeper than it has been seen in this part of the mine, and if this cross-cut be continued we expect to reach the tin lode in about two months from this time. The stopes and tribute pitches on the lead lode are looking very well. We have also set seven pitches on the tin lode this month, varying from 11s, to 13s, in 1ℓ, tribute. We sampled on Saturday last 31 tons of lead ore, computed. We have the girder and beam fixed in the new engine-house, and cylinder bed nearly completed, and shall begin to heave in the cylinder and bob at once.—J. Rogens: Nov. 29.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—This being our monthly setting-day, we

gine-house, and cylinder bed nearly completed, and shall begin to heave in the cylinder and bob at once.—J. Roceas: Nov. 29.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—This being our monthly setting day, we beet to send you the following report:—No. 1. Metal engine-shaft is 5 feet below the 50 fathom level; sunk this week 18 in., ent ground for plat, &c., and set this day to 50 fathom level; sunk this week 18 in., ent ground for plat, &c., and set this day to 50 fathom level; sunk this week 18 in., ent ground for plat, &c., and set this day to 50 fathom level; sunk this week 18 in. End 5 fn., each this day to six men, 2 fns., at this day to six men, 2 fns., at 34. The ground frove this month 2 fms. 5 ft., set this day to six men, 2 fns., at 34. The ground is not easy for driving as last month, but the lose here is of equal value (154, per fm.)—No.3. The stopes seak and west of the rise, 12 fms. east of the engine-shaft, as at to four men, at 34, per fm., the lode is worth about 64, per fm. below the shaft are of the engine-shaft, and sunk 6 fms. below the 30 fathom 18 fms. 20 fms. surface a portion of the lode, in order to have its value tested.—Deep adit: The deep Wheal Vor adit is cleared and secured up to Wheal Zozen lode, which is next to Wheal Vor main lode. The masons, notwithstanding a partial strike during the scott, have made, and are making, good progress in building the engine-house for Crease's 100 in. cylinder engine. The carpenters and smiths are engaged making the necessary parts of the wheel for the saw mill, tin frames for from, launders for the adit, preparing the timber for Crease's shaft, making barrows, &c., the whole of which work is proceeding most easisfactorily. On Monday will be forwarded a tracing of metal sections filled up, and the bargains numbered, with the distances from engine-shaft, &c. Great portions of the 100-in. and the \$8-in. cylinder engines are already east, as also of the saw mill and screwing machines, portions of which are delivered on the munes, and great efforts are being made by all parties to further the completion of these acveral matters as early as possible. The tin ores sold on the 20d and 20d Nov., the produce of the month, amounted to 1017. &c. 6d., against 1016, for the previous month.—MICLEARL W. MARTYS: W. TRAGUE; W. OATS; HOCKING AND LOAN: NOV. 28.

GWAYNLLIFION LEAD.—In the shallow adit cross-out near the sink, the ore still bodds on very well. In diriving morth upon the second Shoemaker's lode, the ground is rather tight at present; but as we drive south the ground begins to open out, and we are getting some orc. I am preparing for resuming the sinking as soon as possible, and I hope we shall be able to set the pump down next week. In the deep adit I hope to intersect a lode very shortly, as the end is getting wet.—Hexay Raw-Sox: Dec. 1.

HAWKMOOR.—In the 30 cast we have driven 7 fuss., and 3 fest east of the creat

Soot: Dec. 1.

HAWKMOOR.—In the 30 cast we have driven? I man, and 3 feet cast of the great cross-course; the lode on an average is 8 feet wide, and will produce 1½ ton of good quality ore per fin. The leader part of the lode in the first end is improved in the last week's driving very considerably. In this level weet the lode is large and very require, producing numble and fluor-aper, spotted with copper. Grabato's shaftmen are making progress in sinking, and the ground is more favourable. There is no alteration to report in the stopes in the back of the 20 fm, level.—John Kranner; James Bicharles: Nov. 26.

HENNOCK.—The winne is not yet holed from the 50 to the 60 fm, level, but are expecting to do so every hour, as we can hear each other speak. The men at the 10 will commence cutting through their lode, in the present end, as soon astheir atthe or leads are removed, which will be in a day or two. The stopes in backlof this level are stopped, the lode being rather hard, and not so good for lead. The lode in the 30 is heaved west by a silde; this was the cause of the ancient workers putting in a cross-cut to find the lode. We are now driving west of south in order to reach the cartern side of the lode; the hillias is beautiful, and highly mineralised. The south whim-shaft is lide for want of horses to draw the whim; I hope I shall be able to get some by the end of this week.—H. RICKARD: Nov. 23.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—In driving north from our tin shaft we are intersect ug rich but small branches of tin; I am inclined to believe they are the branches o no lode we have to cut a few feet before us.

ing rich but small branches of tin; I am inclined to believe they are the branches of the lode we have to cut a few feet before us.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The sinking of Morris's engine-shaft below the 65 progresses very slowly, owing to the pseuliar character of the ground. Booldge's winze, sinking below the 65, progresses most satisfactorily, the lode is a fact wide, of good quality. The lode in the 65 cast is large and orey, but not rich. The 55 cast is poor at present. The stopes continue to yield good returns. We weighed at Calstock Quay, on the 25th of November, 133 tons 9 cwt. of dry ores; and sampled November ores, computed 204 tons, of about the same quality as last parcel.—W. REPLARDS.

HOLMBUSH.—The flap-jack lode, in the 129 fathom level, west of the great cross-course, is disordered by small cross-courses; the have, however, got beyond the last limb of them, and we hope into clean killas; and when the end is completely free from these cross branches, we shall gain the level southward, in which direction we shall find the lode, and we hope it will be a productive one; at all events, we are of opinion it will be such, judging from the lode in the stopes in the back of the level, which has improved, and will now produce 4 tons of copper ore per fin.; we consider this piece of ground between the cross-course and lead lode to be of a very promising character, and likely to yield a great quantity of ore, not only in this level, but in the levels above and below. The ground in cutting through the great cross-course in the IIO west, to intersect the caunter part of the lode, is hard at present, but we are sufficiently in the sevel, but in the level so have a so to effect a communication, and stope it underhand. We are still engaged in clearing and securing the 120 south on the level down the level that is extended eastward from the great cross-course, is incherate, the end is wet, and we expect we are getting near the branch. Tribute much the same. Put LLAM LEX: Nov. 26.

cut, north of the level that is extended eastward from the great cross-course, is moderate—the end is wet, and we expect we are getting near the branch. Tribute much the same.—William Lean: Nov. 29.

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 35 fm. level, driving south, is about 4 ft. wide, mixed with capei, apar, and lead ore; the leading part on the foot-wall is 1 ft. wide, rich work for lead ore, and very promising for a continuance; already driven into 5 fms. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level; by roducing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in making the 23 fm. level is producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level; both north and south of pump-sump, will produce 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We have put the men who were driving the 16 fm. level to rise in the back, near the end, for the purpose of communicating with a sink in the bottom of the 11 fm. level; this will give good ventilation, and furnish us with a proper means of stoping the ground. The stopes in the back of the 11 will produce 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—W. Barrar: Nov. 28.

—The lode in the 35 fathom level, driving south, is 3 feet 6 inches in whith, and yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 30 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 30 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 30 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 30 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the lode in the 30 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The trip of the stopes in the law of the stopes in the law of the stopes in the law of the stopes in the back of the 16 fm. level will produce 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 16 fm. level will produce 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 16 fm. level will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 16 fm.

KIRKCUDERIGHTSHIRE.—The are some good branches of ore in the 98 end east with kindly ground. The hole has become more collected in the 98 end west; the ther burgains are as last reported.—B. WILLIAMS: Nov. 26.

LACKAMORE MINE.—Extract of a letter from Capt. Blekard, dated Cornwall, Nov. 30th:—No time should be lost in sending off the ore to Swanses. According to the assay and the present standard we shall get from 11t to 12t. per ton for it on the average. This is a much better price than the samples sent to Liverpool brought. I shall write to Captain Turner to dress up and add to the present parcel, so as to make it about 80 tons. You will then have no difficulty in getting a vessel to take it from Limerick.

make it about 50 tons. You will then have no difficulty in getting a vessel to take it from Limerick.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is down 10 ft. below the 10 fm. level; the ground is favourable. The flat-rod shaftmen will complete their contract by tomorrow night, which was to case and divide the shaft to the bottom, cut a plat, and prepare for further sinking. In the 10, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and has produced rich work for tin, but now it is disordered by a cross-course, but I do not think it will injure the lode for any great distance. In the 10, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with very kindly appearances. Two agents from the neighbourhood, who have, at the request of some of the shareholders, inspected the mine, recommended driving the adit ends cast and west on the great tin lode, which I lately suspended in order to put the men to the bottom. I thought it advisable to continue the driving of these levels, but I suspended them to comply with the request forwarded to me to keep the cost as low as possible until we made some returns.—Pereza Pascoe: Nov. 20.

LOVEDEN UNITED.—I cannot mention any particular alteration in the appearances of this mine since my last report. The lode in the 10, east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, yielding about 15 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm; the same level west is in a lode from 3 to 4 feet wide, but at present rather poor for lead. The ground in Pen-y-bank shaft is favourable for sinking. The two stopes, back of the other from 6 to 8 cwts, per fm.—S. Trayerman: Nov. 23.

— The lode in the 10 fm. level, east of the shaft, is from 4ft, to 5 ft. wide, composed principally of a light blue killas, with a strong mixture of quarty, copper, and lead ore, yielding of the latter about 15 cwts.; it has not been taken down since last report, as it has become wet, and we are obliged for a short time to drive on the side of it. The ground in Pen-y-bank shaft is favourable for sinking. The two stopes in th

the weather continue fine.—S. Tervethan: Nov. 30.

MINERAL COURT.—The 48 fathom level is now extended west as far as the west, shaft within 6 ft.; in this level we have now 20 fms. of good tin ground explored. We shall at once commence to cut out the lode and drain the shaft of water; after this ground is properly laid open for stoping, we shall be enabled to increased our returns of tin. The stopes, west of the engine-shaft, are much improved; the lode is 4 it. wide.—nost of which is good saving work; the pitch east of the shaft is still yielding work as usual. On Friday week we shall sell another small parcel of tin, and shall leave some hundreds of sacks of good work on the mine, which we shall stamp and return the week after. There is a decided improvement in the appearance of the mine; and when the caunter lode is developed near the intersection, she will, doubtless, take a high position in the list of tin mines.—J. Dale: Nov. 28.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the 62 cast is 27, wide, at present in a more settled state than last week. The lode in the 52 cast is 27, wide, at present in a more settled state than last week. The lode in the 52 cast is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work, though not rich; the stopes in the back of the 42 cast will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the adit, at the castern hill, the branches have formed a body 1½ foot wide, with occasional spots of yellow ore; this end is now within 7 or 8 fms. to the boundary, but our operations here at present are at a stand, in consequence of the men having refused to work for the price I had offered them.—T. Benneria: Nov. 30.

MOUNTS BAY CONSOLS.—Since my last report, on the 22d inst., the engine-shaft has been sunk 3 feet, which now constitutes the 25 fm. level. Six shaftmen will be employed enthing the engine-shaft, and six other men will be employed enting plat, to prepare for driving both north and south.—James Rechards: Nov. 29.

employed sinking the engine-shaft, and als other men will be employed cutting plat, &c., to prepare for driving both north and south.—James Reguands: Nov: 29.

NORTH DOWNS.—The ground at the rise in the 100 fm. level, against the west shaft, is good; we rose 8 ft. during the week, and sunk 6 ft., in the 99. Should the ground continue favourable, we expect to complete the work in about five weeks from this time. The lode in the 90 end is improved, as we anticipated; it will produce about 1 ton 6 ore per fm.; we have, however, suspensed driving it, and placed the men to rise against the wines sinking in the 80 fm. level, and when it is holed the men to rise against the wines sinking in the 80 fm. level, and when it is holed the men to rise against the wines sinking in the 80 is 3 ft. wide, containing stones of ore. We have fixed two strong dams near Bennett's shaft, and the work appears to be perfect; but as it is only this moment completed, we cannot report on the pressure of water against the dams before next week: we have, however, no fear that the county adit water will be kept back. With the surface water, during the winter, we can do nothing.—John Fainer: Nov. 26.

NORTH LEVANT.—In the 10 fm. level, east of Thorne's shaft, we are stoping the back, lode 5 in, wide, worth 107, per fm. 1, the wines sinking on the against the daes all little in. The middle adit end, east of higher whim-shaft, on Borksie's lode, is worth 122, per fm. We have a wince sinking on the same lode 6 fms. behind the present end, where the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 247, per fm.; and in a rise over the same the lode is worth 207, per fm. Our new engine-shaft, on Gower lode, is sunk 32 fms. from surface; we expect getting the same to the middle adit, which is 14 fms., by Christmas; this lode is large, and in a congenial channel of ground, and we fully expect when the levels are driven east and west to raise large quantities of tin. The stamps are now in full course of working, and the dressing-floors nearly completed. The masons have comm

NORTH TOWY.—We have this day set the shallow adic to be driven by two men; the lode is poor. A winze under the deep adit is set to six men, the lode producing by ton of lead per fathour. The stopes in the back of the deep indit are set to four men, the lode is worth 6 cwts. of lead per fathoni. The cross-cut east, in the deep

adit level, act to four men; the last 8 feet have been driven through very hard span in which there are small branches of gossin, and no doubt we are near the lodg.— W. H. REVROLDS: NO. 26.

adit level, set to four men; the last 8 feet have been driven through very hard span. In which there are small branches of guesan, and no doubt we are near the log.—
W. H. RETNOLOS: NO. 26.

PENBROKE AND LAST CRINNIS.—We have driven south into Pembroke lede 4 fms. but not as yet through it; it is apotted with ora. In the 90 fm. level, west from Hoppe's, the lode a 2 ft. wide, in the 90 fm. level west are outling a plat.—Read's Shaft: The lode in the bottom of this shaft is 5 in. wide, 3 in. of which, is very good. In the 112 fm. level east he lode in 2½ ft. wide. The 90 fm. level west is producing some good atones of ore. The 90 fm. level west on the north lode, is pose; the 71 fm. level, east of the west cros-cut, is producing about 1 ion, per lathom, worth 91, per level, east of the west cros-cut, is producing about 1 ion, per lathom, worth 91, per level, east of the west cros-cut, is producing about 1 ion, per lathom, worth 91, per level, east of the west cros-cut, is producing about 1 ion, per lathom, worth 91, per level, on the lote in the western cent, it is 2 ft. wite, with good stones of ore. In the 30 fm. level, on the lote in the western cent, it is 7 ft. wite, with good stones of ore. In the 30 fm. level, ever a the western cent, it is 7 ft. wite, with good stones of ore. In the 50 fm. level, driving sate of the per lathom, western level, producing 1 western level, and the per lathom of the 125 fm. level, driving sate and lathom of the 125 fm. level, ever lathom, western lathom of the 125 fm. level, ever lathom, western lathom, and the 125 fm. level east, the lote of 125 fm. level east to the lote a yellow per lathom, worth 37 per ton.—Sulfix 8 shaft; the lode is 35 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton 6 or per frame. Welsh's Shaft; The 16 fm. level east is 5 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fm.—Welsh's Shaft; The 16 fm. level east is 5 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fm.—Welsh's Shaft; The 16 fm. level east is 5 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fm.—U. Welsh's Shaft; The 16 fm. level east is 10

to the 76 on Thursday last 2 fms. from the end; we have a tolerable good lode in the whole of the winze. This winze has ventimed the 549, so as to enable us to reconstructed riving this level immediately. Little or no alteration has taken place in our tribute department since we last reported. We sampled, on Wednesdy last, 4 tons of orce.—S. Mitchell.: Nov. 30.

PENTIER GLAZE.—The prospects of the mine, on the whole, are looking as well, if not better, than for some time past. I regret that the 34 fm. level hitherto has proved a failure, but we have a change of ground in driving towards the east, in the level the lodes and slides have formed a junction; the lode seems to be disordered, but it carries leaders of lead, and is decidedly promising, its character being and a to lead us to hope for a speedy improvement. For capet and spar, with a little lead and copper. In Prope's warse, sinking under the 22 fathom level, south of bondary shaft, we have passed through, or sunk on, a lode of great promise; the winze is now nearly as deep as the 34 fm. level; in sinking it we mee with a brunch of lead dipps south: whether this shoot of lead will dip below the 34 fm. level remains to be proved; should it does, and there is a great probability that it will, it will give a new fastave to the mine; the value of the lode in the winze, for 4 fms. in depth, is probably worth 704, per fm. on the average. I shall recommend sinking another 10 fms., and I am persuated, when the 44 fm. level in extended end of the 10 fms., and I am persuated, when the 44 fm. level in extended on the winze, for 4 fms. in depth, is probably worth 704, per fm. on the average, worth about 501, per fm. on the average, worth about 501, per fm. We have three stopes working in this level by 12 me., and ose to per fm. when the same persuated, when the 44 fm. level, we see that the same persuated, when the back of the 10 by two men. We have four tribute pitches working it from 10. 10. 10, per ton. To-morrow we shall sample computed 30 tons of the only of th

other respects we are going on favourably.—R. P. EDILETES: Nov. 30.

ROCKS AND TREVERBYN.—The engine, shaft is now down 6 fas. 4ft. below the 50 fm. level. We cannot open upon the loids at the 50, west of Luke's, antil we have striven the end about 10 fms. further, and holed Appach's shaft to the 30; the shaft is set to sink 10 fms. stent, at 30s. per fm. The lode east of Pelley's, in the 50, it 51 wide, worth 3½ cwts. per 100 sacks. In the 40, west of Buckley's, it is 6 to 7 ft. wide, worth 4½ cwts. per 100 sacks. In the 40, west of Luke's, the lode is 18 ft. wide, worth 3 cwts. per 100 sacks, and another back, west of this, 12 ft. wide, with acuts per 100 sacks. In the 20 kock's lode is 15 feet wide, worth 2 cwts. per 100 sacks. In the 20 kock's lode is 15 feet wide, worth 2 cwts. per 100 sacks. In the 20 kock's lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3 cwts. per 100 sacks. The pares are nearly all at work, and I expect to have a contact of the this month.—Nov. 30.

ROCKINGTON.—Water of the sacks.

batch of tin this month.—Nov. 30.

ROBRINGTON.—Watson's engine-shaft is in moderate ground for sinking, as progressing favourably. The lode in the deep adit is at present poor. The creetis near holing to Watson's engine-shaft. The lode in the middle level, divide east, is 2 feet wide, spotted with leaf ore; the north lode in the middle level, divide east is 2 feet wide, a mixture of spor and carbonate of lime. Taylor's lode in its challow adit end is small and unproductive; the stopes in the back of this level are producing bewets, of lead ore per fin. Most of the engine is on the mise, and we have been long expecting the engineer to put it together. We have received aletter from Mostyn this post, stating that the engineer had been III, but will be here to-merror.—W. Barbart: Nov. 30.

ROUND HILL.—The stopes in back of the deep adit, on north and south lode, and

mostlyn miss post, stating that the engineer had been III, but will be here to-district.

—W. Barratt : Nov. 30.

ROUND HILL.—The stopes in back of the deep adit, on north and south lode, as producing 15 cwts. of lead ore per fim. The Coppice lode, in the deepfadit level, driving in a south-case direction, is 6 ft, wiske—a mixture of spar, decomposed manganes, and lead ore, yielding of the latter about 7 cwts. per fim. The stopes in the back of this level are precisely of the same characteristics, yielding about 7 cwts. of lead of this level are precisely of the rame characteristics, yielding about 7 cwts. of lead of this level are precisely of the same characteristics, yielding about 7 cwts. of lead of this level and the property of the lead of the latter about 5 fms. in length; we have also ago of lode of lead, nearly I foot wide, and about 5 fms. in length; we have also ago branch of ore in the end driving south at the 11, from it to 6 in. wide, which has continued for the last 4 fms., in fact we have had a good orey piece of ground in driving the last 14 or 15 fms.; our present appearances warrant the antilepation of section of the state of the state of lead in continuing this end; the present price is 34, for fathom. We have completed cutting a plat at the engine-shaft in the 22, and are portant of the state of the state of the plat at the bottom of shaft, since latter than the production of section of the state of the

every reason to think that there are large quantificed bud shading from the 11 to 1 to 2. We have control of the state of the state of the property of the pro

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft, in the 130 fm. level cross-cut, the lode is cut through, which is 3 ft. wide, and worth 61 per fathom. In the 120 fm. level, both north and south ends are still in killas. In the 107 fm. level, south end, the lode is 15 foot wide, and over. In the 25 fm. level, south end, the lode is 15 foot wide, and over. In the 25 fm. level, south end, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 117, per fathom. At Smith's shaft the men are still engaged as last reported; the cross-cut at the 95 fm. level, sorth end, the lode is 25 ft. wide, and worth 121, per fathom; in the 36 fm. level, north end, the lode is 25 ft. wide, with some ore in it. In the 65 fm. level, north end, the lode is 25 ft. wide, and worth 101, per fathom. In the 65 fm. level, north end, the lode is 25 ft. wide, and worth 101, per fathom. In the 66 fm. level, north end, the lode is 25 ft. wide, and worth 91 per fathom. In the 66 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 77, per fathom. In the 96 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 77, per fathom. In the 96 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 77, per fathom. In the 97 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 77, per fathom. In the 97 fm. level, north end, the

social is 1 fact wide, and worth St. per fathem; in the south miles are locking poor, and worth St. per fathem; The stippe and pitches in the south miles are locking poor, are wer sampling monorree (fire deep weeks). The test south saint the steps and is pitches are issually productive. The mun in the bed, of the 50 fm. level have bedded in the state of the steps, and it is stated to the state of the steps, and it is consequently divided and hore to the right, we shall be stated the state of the steps, south of Chippendake's shift, where there is a good lode.—Journal of the state of the steps, south of Chippendake's shift, where there is a good lode.—Journal of the state of the steps, south of Chippendake's shift, where there is a good lode.—Journal of the state of the state

four men, at 5s.; new pitch in the back of the 50 west, to four men, at 6s. 8d.; "Rürgess" sold stope, in the back of the 35 cast, to four men, at 8s. 6d.—Old Lode: The lode in the 50 and 70 cast is unproductive. The lode in Sandy's winze, winking below the 70 cast, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 7l. 10s. A pitch is set to four men, at 10s., in the back of the 70 cast, immediately west of James's winze. The 60 cast is being driven south in the great cross-course, to cut the lode which is heaved. The ground in the menth cross-cut in the 30 is hard. A new shart is set to sink from surface, to intersect the north lode at about the 100 fathom level. We sampled yesterday, at Calstock Quay, Oct. and Nov. orce-No.1, computed, 36 tong, No. 2, 50 tons; No. 3, 160 tons; No. 4, 19 tons=274 tons.—T. Cappenter: Nov. 26. -Old Lode

No. 2, 59 tons; No. 5, 100 tons; No. 3, 100 tons = 2/3 tons = 71. CARPENTER: NOV. 26. WHEAL AUGUSTA.—The lode in the 40, on the Guide, looks better for tin than at last report. The lode in the 28, west of Rose shaft, is rather better. The stope over this end equals our expectations, and though not rich is producing tin. The 28, on Augusta lode, looks kinditer. The 10 fm. ireel, east of the engine-shaft, has a lode 12 in. wide, but poor for tin. The adit end on Augusta lode is yielding good tin, and looks kindly. The new south lode is much the same as last reported.—Samure Tremarkers. Nov. 26.

WHEAL CREBOR.—We have two men commenced stoping to the west of the new pitch now let. We have discovered some rich branches of yellow ore in a cross-cut we cleared south-east of Rendie's.—W. Donle.

we cleared south-east of Rendie's.—W. Donle.

WHEAL EDWARD.—The lode in the 30 fm. level east is as last reported; this end is in 15 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. from the shaft—set on Saturday last to six men, 3 fms., at 35, per fathom. Kent's winze is down 6 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. below the 30 fm. level; the lode is still large, spotted with black, and yellow copper ore. We have had a horse of killas in the lode the last few days, which now appears to be declining, and I believe when it leaves the lode will improve—set to four men on Saturday 2 fms. at 54 leve when it leaves the lode will improve—set to four men on Saturday 2 fms. at 54 leve when it leaves the lode will improve—set to four men on Saturday 2 fms. at 54 leve when it leaves the lode will improve—set to four men on Saturday 2 fms. at 54 leve when it leaves the lode will improve—set to four men on Saturday 2 fms. at 54 leve when it leaves the lode will improve—set to four men on Saturday 1 fms. —set on Saturday last.

to 12 men to drive the cross-cut south of the shaft 4 fms, out juit 11 ft, wide, 12 ft, south, and 19 ft. high at three, and 8 ft. high at the south end, sink shaft 5 ft. below the product of the produ

WHEAL VICTORIA.—The north end men have driven 2 fms. north on the cross-course, and the south end men have driven 5 ft. south on the enst side of the cross-course.—John Barkel: Nov. 28.

WHEAL WHLLIAMS.—All our operations are progressing satisfactorily; there is nothing new to advise at present.—G. Rows.

WHEAL WHEY CONSOLS.—The shaft is down 8 fms. 4 feet below adit; ground still hard but working a little better. The engine works perfectly well. The lode in adit is 2 ft. wide, composed of a rich gossan, spar, and flookan; a most kindly appearance; we hope to have the shaft down to the 12 by Christmas.—J. Oprono: Nov. 23,

WHEAL ZION.—Our cugino-shaft is down 10 fms. 1 ft., and by the latter part of the week we shall commence to drive to cut the lode, and at the same time continue sinking towards the 60. In the 49 cross-out south there is no alteration since last report. The 40 cast is driving on the south part of the lode, which is producing stones of ore occasionally. We intend to suspend the stopes in the bottom of the 30 after Saturday next. Richard's shaft is now 31 fms. from surface, just gone through a lode 3 feet wide, composed of beautiful spar, prian, mundic, and some good stones of ore, miderlaying south about 12 ft. in a fathom.—James Bray: Nov. 30.

FOREIGN MINES

LINARES MINES-[Received from Capt. Alexander W. Martyn] :-

LINAKES MINES—[Received from Capt. Alexander W. Martyn]:—
Pozo Ancho, Nov. 19.—The plat in the 75 fm. level will be completed in about a week; the lode continues large, with stones of ore, and likely to improve as we proceed with the end. We have still an excellent lode in the 65 end, west of engine-shaft, worth 4 tons of ore per fm.. the 65 end, east of San Jorge, is worth 2 tons per fm. We have nothing yet to notice in the 55 end, south of cross-course; the 55 end, west of cross-court, on the south lode, continues poor. Caballaro's winke, sinking below its worth 2 tons per fm., and Cortex's 16 ton per fm. It the 55 end, sast of Fernander's winze, the lode is large, worth 2 tons per fm. At Shaw's shaft, sinking below.

4 was

I this day,

3½ feetfeet—lode Nov. 29.

m in a short

MAUNDER.

18. 2 in.

1 ft. below the until we have 50; the shaft the 50, in 5 ft. it to 7 ft. wide, is 18 ft. wide,

level, driving level, driving level, driving level driving so level are prod, and we have green to morrors.

South lode, and tevel, driving control and tevel, driving control and the level, driving control and the level, driving control and the level a

this level, the lode is spotted with ore, not to value. The plat at San Juan shaft is completed, and when the pent-hodes is fixed we shall commence sinking below the 55 fm. level. The 45 end, east of La Saerts winne, is worth 2 tons per fm.; in the 45 end, east, on the north lode, we have a slight improvement; the kode continues large, with a prespect of still further improving as we proceed; the 45 end west, on this lovel, is worth 2½ tons per fm.; the end cast of cross-cut, on the middle lode, also in this level, is worth 3½ tons per fm.; the 45 end, west of Casualidad winne, on the north lode, is worth 5½ ton per fm.; there is nothing to notice in the cross-cut driving north at this level, 1½ ton per fm. The 31 end, cast of Thorne's shaft, is worth 3 tons of ere per fm.; west, in this level, 1½ ton per fm. The 31 end, cast of Thorne's halft, is worth 3 ton so for eper fm.; the cross-cut at this point, driving north, continues he same; the 31 end east, on the north lode, is worth 3½ tons per fm., ground moderate. The mew winne sinking below this level, on this lode, is worth to tons of ore per fm.; the winne in the 31 fm. level, west of San Juan shaft, on the north lode, is worth 3 worth 1 ton of ore per fm. At Field's shaft, the 31 fm. level west is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The 20 fm. level is worth about the same quantity. At Taylor's shaft, the south lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. at Field's shaft, the lode is large but poor. The 20 fm. level, west of Warne's shaft, is worth ½ tone' ore per fm.; the 20 east is poor. In Victoria pertinencia, we have communicated the 10 fm. level with the new shaft east, and have now good ventilation for proving this lode at deeper levels; the lode averages about 1 ton of ore per fm. The pitches are yielding a fair quantity of ore. Ore weighed in, 63 tons.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.-Report from 14th to 25th Oct.

RAITAN—There is no change to note. The 30 fm. workings are now in full operation, and we hope ere long that the exploration of this part of the mine will be attended with successful results.

OLD MINN.—The stopes still look well, yielding about the same quantity of ore per
âm as last reported. In the shallow level, north-east, the lode is about 2 ft. wide,
spotted with copper ore. We purpose in the course of a few days commencing a
winze in the bottom of the eastern workings, to open a communication with the shallow level: when this work is accomplished, it will enable us to open and prove the
lode more effectually eastward.

look nevel: when this work is accompushed, it will enable us to open and prove the lode more effectually eastward.

UNITED MINES.—The lode at Woodfall's does not look quite so well; it now yields about 1½ fon per fm.

MICHAEL'S.—The lode both in the shallow level and back stope looks much the same as before, the latter yielding about 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the new adit yields good stones of ore occasionally, but the lode is rather unsettled.

CARL JOHANS.—The tributers are still doing a little in their pitches when the weather permits. The prospects are not deteriorated. yields good stones Cart Jonans.—The t

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY:

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY:—
Cobre, Oct. 25.—Taylor's shaft has been suspended for a few days, in order to open castwards in the 55; the end is 4 feet from the shaft; the lode is 6 feet wide, with a leader of ore 2 ft. wide on the north wall; the remaining part is scattered with ore, but mostly consists of "horse" and mundlo. The 4t east has been communicated to the winze sunk from the 35; the lode has fallen off from its yield of ore in the last 2 fms. of the winze, but the end going east locks promiting; the lode is 3 ft. wide, easy for breaking, and containing large "wughs," which are lined with crystallised yellow ore; the hollows are also partly filled with loose quartz and ore, which gives good work; the remaining part of the lode is of very coarse quality. Having now a better circulation of air in the 35, we have communicate a rise in the north lode, for the purpose of still further increasing the ventilation, which is much wanted at Taylor's shaft. At Ferseverancia shaft, he rise in the back of the 32 us y 3 ms., and we have now a branch of ore 6 in. wide on the north side of the lode; there are still about 2 fms. to rise to communicate to the old workings. At Goldsmids shaft there is a large branch, or it may be another lode, entering the shaft from the north side, which contains good stones of yellow ore; we shall ascertain more of it by next week; it has increased the water, and we determined to fix a bucket-lift in the shaft immediately. At Discovery shaft the ore is not so plentiful as last week, but the lode yields grey ore and stones of red oxide of rich quality; the latter contains native copper, which I do not see anywhere to the west of the shaft. In the 10 end west the lode is 2½ft. wide, with a small leader of red oxide on the north and south walls, and a branch of grey ore between the two; the size of the branches varies from a mere line to 6 in. wide. In the winze at 9 fms. west of the shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, and very hard for breaking; it has yielded some excellent work lately,

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.

STATISTICS OF THE IRON FOUNDRY TRADE OF GLASGOW-DECEMBER 1, 1853.

BY THOMAS EDINGTON, ESQ., OF GLASOW—DELARMER I, 1893.

BY THOMAS EDINGTON, ESQ., OF GLASOW—

There are at present in Glasgow and the neighbourhood the large number of 94 iron foundries, all of them in full operation, and quite unable to meet the immense and increasing demand for castings of all kinds, particularly for gas, water, and railway companies. Particulars as follows:—

On the north	side of (Slasgow		18
On the west	21	29 -	4-0	10
On the south	22	. 29		9
On the east	38			9
			***************************************	16
				14
In Dumbartor	shire			2
In Ayrshire			***************************************	11
In Stirlingship			4 11 1 12 1	5 - 94

In Stirlingshire 5 = 94.

Two of these foundries turn out socket pipes by very ingenious processes, patented by Mr. D. Y. Stewart, and Mr. W. G. Wilson. In addition to the above, there are at present five entirely new iron foundries building in Glasgow—one by Messrs. Thomas Edington and Sons, to turn out socket pipes, &c., by an entirely new process, recently patented by Messrs. Law and Ingles; one by Messrs. John Downie and Co., which is to be erected on a new and improved plan; one by Mr. David Ritchie; one by Messrs. J. and A. Law; and one by Messrs. James Grandison and Son. The local consumption of pig-iron will, therefore, be very much increased next year, if the iron trade continues good.

MINERAL PRODUCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The following is a comparative statement of the export of mineral pro-uce from South Australia, for the years ending June 25, 1852 and 1853

-	2 2000	Quantity	Ea1	ne.		*
	1852—Copper	43,704 ewts	£179,632	0	0	
	Regulus	583 tons	17,690	0	0	
	Copper ore	10,074 tons	164,346	-0	0	
	Lead ore	49 tons	520	0	0	
	Total	*********************	£362,188	0	0	
	1853Copper	28,144 cwts	£113,893	8	0	
	Regulus	34 tons	1,360		0	
	Copper ore	4,793 % tons	95,147	0	0	
	Lead ore	201/2 tons	291	0	0	
					_	

This return shows a great falling off in the exports of copper, owing to the disturbance of the labour market, caused by the gold discoveries.

Total.

£210,691 8 0

MINING IN THE PENZANCE DISTRICT.

At NORTH DING DONG, the doep adit will shortly be under the western that, and which, when communicated with, will open ground for a number of men to work on. The lode at present is good for tin, and appears to be improving in going west.

to work on. The lode at present is good for tin, and appears to be improving in going west.

At East Dino Dono, the engine-shaft is sinking by nine men, and the 16 fm. level driving east and west of the shaft. The flat-rods are at work at Twinsberrow's shaft, which is cleared to bottom, and is now driving east to the adil. In every point the mine is opening well. A stamps is taken, and in a short time there will be tin for the market. It is expected that the mine will not be second to the old Ding Dong, which has been working for more than 109 years, and most of the time giving great profits; both mines adjoin each other.

At WHEAL LIEMON, a large quantity of tin ground is opened. Above 2000/. worth of tin is now at surface. A steam-stamps is in course of erection, which will go to work in a week or two, and the mine will then return large quantities of tin.

MILL POOL.—This mine will soon be amongst the list as paying dividends. In driving the 38 fm. and 48 fm. ends, and sinking the shaft to the 58 fm, level, more tin is got than will pay the cost. Two water-stamps are on the mine, which are quite insufficient to stamp the tin from this working, consequently a quantity is now at surface. At the next meeting, which is to take place shortly, it is expected that a new pumpigg.—quine will be ordered, and the present one converted into a steam-stamps. There are many thousand pounds worth of tin ground laid open, so as to be taken away when this is carried out.

THE WELSH POTOSI MINING COMPANY.—A company has been formed The Welsh Potosi Mining Company.—A company has been formed with a view to the more effectual development of these extensive setts, which are about two mise in extent, and comprise a territory of mineral ground of between 1900 and 1500 acres. They are situated midway between Aberrstwith and Machynlieth, Cardiganshire, at a distance of mise miles from the shipping port of Aberdovey, and are held for a term of 21 years, under a lease granted by Pryse Loveden, Esq., at a royalty of 1-14th, with a covenant for renewal for a further term of 21 years at the same royalty. These mines, which are some of the oldest on record, havebeen worked at various portions, but partially only, never having been developed to any depth, and the opinion as to the results which may be expected is strengthed from the circumstance that the mines in the county of Cardiganshire are for the most part of great value. Experiments have been made upon the samples of lead ore taken from three different parts of the Welsh Potosi lode, and produced in one instance 80 per cent. of lead, and 5 ozs. 2 dwts. 12 grs. of allver per ton of ore. Traces of gold were also perceptible. We have stated that these mines are of very early date. In 1698 8if Hugh Middleton was enabled, out of the profits (vfm., 2000), per month) siming from the mines in Cardiganshire, to project and carry out so great an undertaking as the 75 to 150 mines in Cardiganshire, to project and carry out so great an undertaking as the 75 to 150 mines in Cardiganshire, to project and carry out so great an undertaking as the 75 to 150 mines in Cardiganshire, to project and carry out so great an undertaking as the 75 to 150 mines are considered and inspected the property, and have had the same cardilly examined and unexpected, when the property is an administration of the notice of the public as a highly provising and visually elements, the project of these gentlemen, the greatest confidence may be been property as a confidence of the company and confidence may be successful may to the confi

Che Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

RESULTS IN TRONS PET TO	0 On the spotp. ton £ — -21 0 0 0 To arrive
ar and bolt a	0 On the spotp. ton £ — -21 0 0 0 To arrive
In Wales a	0 To arrive
In Liverpool a 8 10	COPPER.
	A L. CONTROL OF COPPER, CA. T. C.
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Hoop a	A Sheet a 0 1 2
	A Bottome o 10 1 3
	a l Ula d
ails (Wales) b	a Tellow Metal a 0 1 0
	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. + cwt. 2 0 0
	0 KNOLISH LEAD. 6
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1-5ths No.1 & 2-5ths No. — - 3 19 No. 1, in Wales c — - 4 10	0 Fig p. ton 23 0 0
No. 1, in Wales c 4 10	0 Sheet
cotch Pig No. 1 in London 4 10	POREIGN LEAD, 6
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Surface Rails	ENGLISH TIN, e
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harcoal bars14 10	O Township
tirling's Patent Glasg. — - 3 12 bughened Pigs Wales 4 0 0 - 4 5	6 Bar 196 3 0
mighened Pigs Glasg 3 12	Permed 19
Ditto Wales 4 0 0- 4 5	Refined
the same of the sa	FOREIGN TIN.
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wedish11 10	U Structe (unaoutified) . 5 16 0
ussian CCND17 0	
ndian Chargoal Pigs 6 0	O TIN-PLATES, b
in London	
YORKINY STEEL, G	IX Ditto n 1 18 0
wedish keg, nominal16 0	0 IC Coke 1 6 6
itto faggot	IX Ditto 1 12 6
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	Annual Control of the
n sheets d p. ton 30 0	0 QUICKSILVER f p. lb 0 2 4
Terms -a 24 per cent dis : à noti	; c, 3 ditto; d, 1 % per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto

7. 1 ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.

Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.

Rails are very firm. Scoren Flos may be quoted at 78s. for Mixed Numbers, Statfordshifts Iso's has an upward tendency, Weigh Ban Ison—A good business doing.

Speltre—Several hundred tons have changed hands at 23l, to 23l, 15s.; the market laves off firm.

GLASGOW, Dao. 1.—We have to report a firm market for pig.iron during the last eight days. The fluctuations have been daily, but only to a very slight extent (1s. 5d. to 2s. per ton), and we close to-day slightly improved, at 78s. 5d. to 79s. for store warrants. Bar-iron is exceedingly firm, at 10t. to 10t. 10s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—The demand for Manufactured Iron has been very active during the week, and the Staffordshire leading makers have advanced their prices 20s. per ton upon last quarter-day's rates. A large business has also been done in Welsh bars, which have advanced 10s. per ton. Scotch Pigs have declined to 78s. per toe for mixed brands warrants, at which the market closes very flat, with a strong desire shown to sell, and great indisposition to purchase. The shipments and consumption have been checked by the great advance which recently too place, in anticipation of an abrogation of the French duties, which, however, have only been relaxed so far as the inconstructive at the necessary later than the property of the present before the rates. A good demand has sprung up for Till operative at the present high rates. A good demand has a which are unduly depressed. No further change in Lead or

MINES,-A further rise in the price of some of the dividend mines has taken place this week, with a good business doing. South Caradons have advanced to 3501, to 3701.; West Caradon, 2701.; Mary Ann, 441. to 451.; Trelawny, 42l. 10s. to 45l.; Gonamena, 12l. 10s. to 13l.; Alfred Consols, 24l. 15s. to 25l. 5s.; Ludcott, 2l.; Uny, 9l.; Trehane, 8l. 10s. to 9l.; United Mines, 210l. (in these mines an improvement is reported in the upper levels); Great Alfred, 35l. to 40l.; West Alfred Consols, 16l.; Trannack and Bosonec, 6l. to 7l.; Kirkeudbrightshire, 3l. 15s. to 4l.; Exmouth, 8l. to 8l. 10s.; Lackamore, 7s. 6d.; Herodsfoot, 9l. 10s. to 10l.; West Providence, 37l. to 38l.; Great Baddern, 1l. 5s.; Trefusis, 21l. 10s. to 22l.; Buller, 1000l. to 1050l.; Basset, 610l. to 620l.; South Tolgus, 135l. to 145l.; Gilmar, 5l.; Treleweth, 6l. 10s. to 7l.; St. Aubyn and Grylls, 6l.; St. Day United, 2l. to 2l. 2s. 6d.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 21l. to 22l.; Cwm Darren, 12s. 6d. to 15s. (in this mine a good discovery has been made, the lode in the engine-shaft being worth from 2 to 3 tons of rich lead ore per fathom), At a meeting of West Ding Dong adventurers, held in London on Wednesday, a committee, consisting of Mr. J. Y. Watson, Mr. N. V. Squarey, Mr. C. Richards, and Mr. J. Ensor, was formed, with full powers the examine into the accounts, to dismiss agents, and to reform the management generally. Much disappointment was expressed that the reports of the agents had not been borne out by the results, especially the fact, that at the end of 1852 they reported that such was then the state of the mine, they hoped to pay back all the outlay to the shareholders in 1853. Imstead of this, however, further calls had been made, and, it appeared, to put the affairs into a proper state another call would be required.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. 1d. per oz. Reg silver containing cold, all gold show 5 ratios in the count. Trelawny, 421. 10s. to 451.; Gonamena, 121. 10s. to 131.; Alfred Consols,

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. 1d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 2dd. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1dd. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1dd. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 7s. 6d. per oz. Columbian doubloons, 7s. per oz. Fine cake silver,

DIVIDENDS DECLARED IN NOVEMBER, 1853.

Company.	Per	sh	are	Ame	unt					
Devon Great Consols	£9	0	0	 £9216	0	0				
Wheal Buller	30	0	0	 7680	0	0				
Alfred Consols	0	18	0	 4608	0	0				
Carn Brea	2	0	- 6	 2000	0	0	200 2			
Lishurne	5	0	0	 2000	0	0		20		
Dhurode	0	1		 1686	13	4	Sell, am	10		
South Caradon	6	0	0	 1536	0	0	u 15 n	of mi	1 1	
North Wheal Basset	0	5	0	 1500	0	0	1 NW 23			
Wheal Owles	12	10	- 0	1000	0	0				
Nantlle Vale	- 6	1	3	925	0	0	2116 117			
Bedford United	0	4	0	 899	0	0		7.		
Wheal Margaret	6	0	0	 672	0	0				
Great Work	ă	0	-0	 595	0	0				
South Wheal Frances	2	0	0	 496	0	0				
Treviskey and Barrier		0	: 0	 240	0	0=	£31,934	13		
St. John del Rev	-	0	0	22,000	0	0				
Alten	0		0	3750	0	0=	25,750	0	0	
se e Total Lie V - A							E40 634	13	4	

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for July and Aug. showed—Balance from last account, 920% is. 1d.; copper cres sold, 5440% is. 8d. =3360% is. 9d.—Mine cost for July, including lord's dues (160% 7s. 5d.), 1736% ibs. 1d.; Aug., including lord's dues, (137% 7s. 11d.), 1941% if. 1d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 2681% ibs. 7d. A dividend of 6% per share (1536%) was declared: leaving balance to next account, 1145% ibs. 7d. The nett profit on the two months' working was 1761% ids. 6d. Captain Peter Clymo, jum, reported that since the last meeting a considerable improvement had taken place in the mine. They had discovered a splendid course of ore in a pitch in the back of the 34, on Jope's lode, sold for 46% 2s. per ton; the pitch is now set at 9d. in 1%, and they had cut the same course of ore in the 22, where it was worth 40% nor for. The prospects generally throughout the mine were good. 40/ per fm. The prospects generally throughout the

The Lisburne Mines Company has declared a dividend of 5t. per share. The Carn Brea Mines Company has declared its 89th dividend, of 24 er share—making 225t. 10s. already paid on each 15t. share.

At Creegbrawse Mine meeting, on the 18th Nov., the accounts for Aug. ad Sept. showed—Costs and merchants' bills, 1702£ 7s. 4d.—Balance om last account, 216£ 5s. 10d.; ores sold, less dues, 1414£ 10s. 6d.:

leaving balance against adventurers, 712, 11s.

At St. Michael Penkevil Mine meeting, on the 18th Nov., the accounts for Aug. and Sopt. showed—Ores sold, less dues, 212, 4s. 8d.; call in May, 298, =510, 4s. 8d.—Balance from last account, 152, 16s. 9d.; costs and merchants bills, 269, 6s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of adven-

At West Wheal Damsel meeting, on the 14th Nov., the accounts for four months ending July showed—Belance from last account, 3471. 18s. 6d.; costs and merchants' bills, 21321. 5s. 11d.—24802. 4s. 5d.—Ores sold, less

costs and merchants' bills, 2132. 5s. 11d.—24807. 4s. 5d.—Ores sold, less dues, 15821. 18s.; call in Aug, 5121. : leaving balance against adventurers, 3851. 6s. 5d. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At Wheal Trefusis meeting, on the 17th Nov., the accounts for Sept. and Oct. showed—Balance from last account, 2257, 13s. 4d.; costs and merchants' bills, 864. 12s. 2d.—1090/. 5s. 6d.—By ores sold, less dues, 4071. 8s. 6d.; call in Sept., 2561. : leaving balance, against adventurers, 4267. 17s. A call of 10s. per share was made.

The Wheal Clifferd statement of accounts for Sept. and Oct. show—Balance from last account, 1071. 83, 3d.; ores sold (less dues), 8161. 83, 84, 2922. 168, 8d.—Mne costs and merchants bills, 8001. 103. 1d.; leaving balance in hand, 1227. 6a, 7d.

The Tressvean Mine accounts for August and Sept. show—Balance from last account, 8921. 23, 11d.; mine costs and merchants bills, 28701. 10s. 10d.—37621. 13s. 9d.—By ores sold (less dues), 20781. 18s. 5d.

At Trelyon Consols meeting, on the 21st Nov., the accounts, from the let of April to the 30th September, showed—Balance from last account, 1151. 2s. 7d.; black im sold, 23011. 1s. 1d.; sundries, 281. 17s. 2d.—24451. 1s. 3d.—By latour cost, 15421. 9s. 3d.; surgeon, 3t. 8s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 4631. 12s. 1d.; coals, 937. 13s. 5d.; lord's dues, 1141. 18s. 3d. leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 2211. The next meeting will be held on the 21st of February, when it is confidently expected that advividend may be anticipated.

At the Midland Mining Company special meeting, at Chesterfield, on Tuesday (Mr. Joaish Elliott in the chair), the following officers were appointed:—Manager and purser, Mr. Fletcher, Wingerworth; committee, Messrs. J. Burton, Whilehead, McCullen, James Fletcher, Richardson, W. Timms, and Thomas Grattou.

At the Cae-Gynon Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Thomas Field in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 2117. 14s. 16d.; mine cost, Aug., 1537. 2s. 6d.; Sept., 1444. 0s. 3d.; Oct., 2104. 4s. 11d. 13. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Absalom Francis reported that they were progressing favourably with the erection of the machinery. There was then broken on the mine about 4004. worth of lead, and about 90. worth of blende. The general appearance of the mine was very promising. At the Willow Bank Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Thomas Field in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 6754. 18s. 3d. ores sold (less royalty, 34. 11s. 8d.), 46d. 11s. 8d.—7222. 9s. 11d.—Mincost, August, 804. 10s.; Sept., 854. 14s. 9d., Oct., 540

At South Carn Brea bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for Aug. and Sept. showed—Mine cost, 472. 2s. 5d.—From last sindig. 240l. 7s. 9d. : leaving balance against mine, 231l. 14s. 8d. A call of 10s. por share was made.

At the Wheal Tchidy meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Calls received, 1500l.—Balance last account, 585l. 9s.; labour cost, two months, 268l. 19s. 1d.; merchants bills, &c., two months, 389l. 18s. 6d. leaving balance in favour of mine, 255l. 13s. 5d. Capts. Daniel Lankbury and William Roberts reported that in the 33, east of western shaft, the lode was 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, blende, and stones of ore. The 23, east of the same shaft, is extended 20 fms; the lode if if wide, unproductive. In the 30, driving west of Moyle's shaft, the lode was 2½ ft. wide, split into branches, containing a small portion of ore. At Trovase Mine special meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Coppinger in the chair), the minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confined, it was resolved unanimously, that the company be dissolved; that the lease of the mine be disposed of; and that steps be taken to pay all claims upon the same. Another special meeting, to confirm the above resolution, is to be held on Tuesday next. The statement of liabilities showed—Due on mine, 218l. 4s. 8d.; on purchase, 2000l.; to purse, 51l. 19s. 9d.; engineer, &c., 210l.—2480l. 4s. 5d. Shares issued, 612; capital, 16,000l, in 16,000 kms; capital, 16,000l. in 16,

and the committee of management was months.

The Devon Kapunda meeting, held yesterday, was of a most satisfactory character, but we are unable to give the particulars until next week. The lode, we are informed, is improving every day, and becoming more every day, and it is considered by no means unreasonable to anticipate a bunch of

and it is considered by no means unreasonable to anticipate a bunch or est any moment.

At Camborne Consols meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed-Ores sold, 2056, 6s. 2d.; calls received, 1900/.—12056, 6s. 2d.; cash a vanced by bankers, 642/. 4s.—Mine cost, July, 2034. 15s. 2d.; cash is vanced by bankers, 642/. 4s.—Mine cost, July, 2034. 15s. 2d.; Asgat, 1846. So. 6d. !leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1756, 5s. 6d. Cyl. W. Roberts reported that the mine looked promising, and that in the they had intersected the great cross-course. Since the last campling by had broken about 10 tons of ore.

An adjourned general meeting of the Esgair-y-Mwyn Mining Companies convened for Monday, to receive the report of the committee of investigation appointed at a meeting of shareholders held in Oct. last, and to-crease the number of directors from five to seven.

At Englebrook Mine meeting, on the 17th Nov. (Mr. J. E. C. Keckin the chair), the resolution for the creation of additional capital, and shifted on the constitute of the account of the constitute of the continue of the constitute of the seven and upportioned gree rate to the adventurers. A said of the continue of the constitute of the next two months:—Massers. Colin Linday, Thomas Islem, Him. R. Heward, W. Spooner, J. E. C. Koch. Alexander Greig, James Deportions of the constitute for the next two months:—Massers colin Linday, Thomas Islem, Him. R. Heward, W. Spooner, J. E. C. Koch. Alexander Greig, James Deportions of the constitute of the next two months:—Massers of sales and regulation for in the bottom: 80 from surface, in a fine course of the deep additional capital, as haft had been conticued for the next two months:—Mills and some weak and course of the lotte, a shaft had been control from surface, in a fine course of the control of the contr

from surface, in a fine-course of ore, worth 20t, per fem. Still arraw when her had opened on the lode, and found stones of lead and copper one.

At the Tess Side Mining Company monthly meeting, at Newcasile-de Tyne, on Wednesday (Mr. Ulrick Vipond, of Alston, in the chair, in sides the neural business of examining and passing the past months occurs, &c., it was unanimously resolved that the contract for the creeting water-weed and crushing mill be immediately left, The secretary reported in the contract for the creeting of the contract for the creeting of the contract for the creeting water-weed and crushing mill be immediately left, The secretary reported problem. Array was seen their intention of taking some, but had not yet fixed upon been. Mr. Mawson had about three weeks ago visited the mine, and was much pine with the quantities of ore that could be seen to work bothst Metal Band will be side. He believed there was not less than 500% worth of ore worked at the side. He believed there was not less than 500% worth of ore worked at the side. He had been making some carreit Calion, which is inserted in endough the side of the contract was not the mines and produce of ore; and he was firmly of opinion that the company the in a position to pay a very handsome divided in the course of next year, with the mines and produce of ore; and he was firmly of opinion that the company the in a position to pay a very handsome divided in the course of next year, with the country of the course of the second of the course of the s

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Newtonards, Fordale, Penycefn, Lletty-evan-hen, Strangford, Rhoswydol, Dyfngwyn, and Trewards, have sold lead orc.

Wheal Enys, Great Polgooth, Wheal Trevelyar, Union, Hayter Consols, Boscualle, Bascean, Phonix, East Kitt Hill, and Charlestown mines have sold black tin.

The Great Wheal Vor United Mines sold tin ares during the last week, the produce of one month, amounting to 1017. St. 6d., against 916f. for the previous month.

At Lamberooc Wheal Maria, the 40 fm. level gross-cut has cut into the lode about 3 ft., but has not met the north wall, the lode is very large, and the part cut is composed of mundic, copper, prian, capel, and spar, all blended tegether, and is a very promising looking lode.

At Crow Hill (St. Stephens), the 22 fm, level is looking well, and there is an improvement in the 35 fm. level cast.

We understand that some samples of ore (which are very fine) from the different lodes in the Angarrack Consols Mines are now lying at the office of the company for inspection, and that Mr. Longmaid has received instructions for an assay.

The tailings of the poor suriferous gossan, which was passed through the reduction apparatus at the Britannia Gold Mine, was tested on Thursday by Mr. Berdan, and he produced a yield of 10 dwts. of pure gold to the ton of gossan.

The arrivals at Swansea include 860 tons of copper ore, and 8 tons of precipitate of copper, from Cuba.

During the week, haares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Ballewidden, Bryntail, Comford, Dolsoath, Lewis, Herodefoot, Lackgomore, Merlyn, South Tamar, Tincoft, Wheal Simes, West Providence, Wheal Golden, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Reeth, Altarnum Comols, Bedmer, Caste Olimar, Great Chrane, Great Change, Great Chwane, Great Chwane,

thating that by the general meeting in Jarich next they will be able to lay between the shareholders a highly satisfactory statement of their affairs.

The Scottish Australian Investment Company have just issued a prospectus, calling attention to the nature of the business, transacted by them. The company, which has a paid-up capital of 100,000f, was catalilated in Aberdeen in the limit has always paid a handsome dividend to the shareholders. In consequence of the great increase of business, it was recently decided that the management should be transferred to London, and a board of directors have been appointed, including some of the first merchants in the City, who call attention to the fact that having experienced officers at the head of an investment company, partaking in no degree of a speculative character, with a considerable paid-up capital, and a numerous and wealthy propriety resident in Britain, acting for colonial absentices, presente an agency well worthy the attention of all persons having property in the Australian colonies, and also of persons resident in Australia have filled their offices from the time of the formation of the company; and the general terms are 20; here cent. on purchasing or dispessing of estates; 4 per cent. on collecting and remitting rents and ordinary delays; and 2 per cent, for dividends and proceeds of bills. The directors in London also grant letters of cedit payable in the colony, affording to emigrants a convenient and and as a more ordinary delays; and 2 per cent, for dividends and proceeds of bills. The directors in London also grant letters of cedit payable in the colony, affording to emigrants a convenient

The Gold Mining Share Market has been very inactive; from day to day there have been a few trifling flustuations, but on the whole the market is devoid of feature, being fairly supported in price, but very declement interest. It is reported that several companies are projected for the purpose of working gold in the United Hingdom, to which of late so much attention has been drawn; it is well-known that deposits of that metal, especially in Devon and North Wales, exist in connection with devote the purpose of the control of the projectors to obtain the precious the target of the projectors to obtain the precious metal at a renumerative profit. Under the present phase of the Australian and Californian adventures, it is supposed that the general public will be undisposed to subscribe to British adventures, until some the greatest public will be undisposed to subscribe to British adventures, until some the greatest public will be undisposed to subscribe to British adventures, until some the greatest provided that the general public will be undisposed to subscribe to British adventures, until some the greatest provided to with great anxiety. Complaints are being dully utiered of the increase of the directors of the Australian and Californian adventures. Mr. James Beake, of Brimmighan, a shareholder of the Labor shareholders to form a committee of investigation, for the purpose of requiring the directors of these companies to give some account of their stewardship. Mr. H. Guedalla, of King's Arma-yard, state that in nearly every case means were employed by the directors of the several companies to the Stock Exchange, according to his statement, are not a while the towards and the subscribe to decide the abstract of the season and the subscriber of the companies to the Stock Exchange, according the his statement, are not a while the companies on the Stock Exchange with a subscriber of the companies on the Stock Exchange with the down of the subscriber of the companies on the Stock Exchange with the down of the subscri

ing a value of 19,902,338 roubles (79,609,352f.), and 1367 pouds of silver (4,979,524f.), or in all 21,147,219 roubles (84,588,876f.)

The bar silver brought in by the Solent from the West Indies sold at 5s. 1%d. per oz. standard—being a decline of no less than \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per oz. standard—being a decline of no less than \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per oz. from the price realised at the previous sale. This silver was taken partly for the Continent and partly for India. The decline is owing tothe slackening of the Asiatio demand.

At the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company meeting, held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday (Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair), the financial statement of authorised capital for the half-year ending 20th Sept. showed belance to be raised, 93,1971. 13s. 7d. The receipts for the half-year amounted to 596,5391. 2s. 1d., and the expenditure to 503,6654. 1s. 1ds, leaving a balance of capital in favour of 2873l. 7s. 2d. The "revenue" account showed balance in favour of the company, 4394. 15s. 3d. The balance in hands of bankers is 2190l. 3s. 3d. The balance in hands of bankers is 2190l. 3s. 3d. The balance in stands of bankers is 2190l. 3s. 3d. The balance in stands of bankers is 2190l. 3s. 3d. The directors stated in their report that, although the receipts from revenue were smaller than were anticipated, the working expenses would beer a favourable companison with those of any railway of equal length, and carrying the same amount of traffic. The chairman said the board had requested him to express their regree that the traffic had not equalled their expectations, and so long as there was a break in the line it could not be expected that passengers would be put to the inconvenience which that circumstance gave rise to. The present terminas at Dunkitt was powards of two miles from Waterford. There was also great want of steam communication between Waterford Liverpool, and Bristol, and the agricultural produce, which would have been taken to Waterford for shipment, had been drawn away to Dubli

he had 10,000!. invested in the company, expressed himself dissatisfied with the statement of accounts. The report was ultimately adopted, and the accounts passed. At the Submarine Telegraph Company meeting, at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, the chairman, Lord De Mauley, stated the object for which the meeting had assembled was to simplify the business of the company by fixing a day for the transaction of its affairs, in conjunction with those of the European and American Electric Printing Telegraph Company, the interests of both associations being identical. The first resolution which the directors had to submit was, that the times for holding the ordinary meetings of shareholders, which, under the 1th section of the Deed of Settlement, were held on the first Wednesday in the months of January and December, be altered to the months of February and August in every year. The next resolution was, that the periods of balancing the books be altered from the last day of October and last day of April, to the last day of December and last day of June. These resolutions having been unanimously earried, a vote of thanks was passed to the company. The chairman congratulated the ahareholders on the satisfactory position of the affairs of the company, of whose success there could not be a doubt. The meeting then terminated.

The Matarizas and Sabanilla Railway Company have announced that the half-yearly dividends on their bonds, at the rate of 7 percent, due the 15th inst., will be payable in London on that day, or any succeeding one. The coupons are to be left two clear days previously for examination.

At a meeting of the directors of the Australian Mint Association, yesterday, it being deemed inexpedient to proceed further with the undertaking, it was resolved to return the deposits, loss a small deduction for expenses. The Ceylon Land Company meeting, convened for yesterday, did not take place. The solicitor, before the hour fixed for commencing, locked and sealed the doors and took away the kays.

The Mount Alexande

The Ceyton
and sealed the doors and took away the keys.

The Mount Alexander Gold Mining Company have received some special did specimens of gold quarts, which can be seen at their offices.

Undor the heading of "Highly important concerning Central America," the New York Herald contains a statement from its Washington correspondent relative to an alleged discovery of extensive coal mines in the Mosquilo territory. As there are British claims of some amount connected with the territory in question, we make the subjoined extract:

"I am informed upon respectable antisority, that very valuable mines of bituminous coal have been discovered in the dominions of the Mosquito King—that can be not a state mines have been discovered as the Passific side in the same listitudes—that an stake mines have been discovered as the Passific side in the same listitudes—that an stake mines have been discovered as the Passific side in the same listitudes—that an stake mines have been discovered as the Passific side in the same listitudes—that an stake mines have been discovered as the Passific side in the same listitudes—that an stake mines have been discovered by the same passific side in the same listitudes—that an stake mines have been discovered by the same passific side in the same listitudes—that an stake mines have been discovered by the same passific side in the same listitudes—that an stake mines and that he has entered into an stake mines and that he has entered into an stake mines and that he has entered into an stake mines and that he has entered into an stake mines and that he has entered into an stake mines and that he has entered into an stake mines and that he has entered into an stake mines and that he has entered into an stake mines and that he has entered into an stake mines and that he has entered into an stake mines and stake mines of business. The stake place of the same listing to mines of the mosque stake m The minor med upon respectable authority, that very valuable mines of bituminous coal have been discovered in the dominions of the Mosquito King—that equally rish mines have been discovered as the Pasific side in the same lastitudes—that an American gentleman residing at Grey, have have secured a grant of land from the Mosquito King, and the state of Nicar-gua, some 50 miles wide, and running 150 miles into the interior, embracing the said cost mines, and that he has entered into an arrangement with a company in New York for the settlement of this bract by Americans, with a view to the working of these mines, for supplying the California and Guif steamers with coal. I am further advised that a member of this American company, holding a distinguished position in our Government, has consulted Mr. Crampton in reference to the settlement proposed, which it is designed to extend to the mines on the Pacific side, and that he, on behalf of the British Government, has signified that the work may go on—that the British Government can have no objection to the proposed American Colony. I am assured that there is no mistake concerning this business—nome in relation to the east coal mines; that they are the, and that they have been sufficiently explored to justify the organization of a company with a capital to begin with of a million of money. If this should turn out to be the case, it will give a tremendous impetus to the inter-occanic enterprises across all the isthmus passages of Central America and Mexico."

of Central America and Mexico."

FURTHER DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN ENGLAND,—AND CONFIRMATION OF THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF MR. CALIVIAR'S THEORY AS TO THE DEPOSITION OF THAT MEXAL.—A few weeks ago we recorded the fact, that Mr. Calvert had discovered gold in the grantic of Roche Hill, in Caste Dinas setst. We now understand that he advised the adventurers to test certain of the lodes in the mine, as there was a probability of their containing gold in sufficient quantity to pay for working. One of the lodes, called Dinas Corner, he considered as most promising: of this lode, 42 lbs. were operated upon by Mr. Berdan's machine on Wednesday last, and 20 grains of gold extracted, equal to 2 oz. 4 dwts. 10 grs. per ton. It appears that the lode can be wrought to a large extent, and vory cheaply. If the produce in working be such as above stated, or anything like it, a very simple calculation would show smaning results in the way of profit to the fortunate shareholders.

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HULL, Dzc. 1.—Our correspondents (Messrs, T. W. Flint and Co.) state that, with the exception of an enquiry for Cwm Darren and Trefusis, both of which are very much in request, their market has been quite devoid of feature during the week. The winding up of two or three mines, once considered of great promise, has not tended to give increased confidence to purchasers.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM-PRIZE ESSAY.

With the MINING JOURNAL of next Saturday will be published A SUP-PLEMENT, containing the ESSAY on the COST-BOOK SYSTEM for which Mr. READWIN'S PRIZE will be awarded by the Jurors, who were appointed to select the best Treatise on the subject submitted to their judgment. The award of the Jurors will accompany the paper. Early orders should be given for extra copies.

Consward. School of Misgs.—We have an article on this subject in type, which, wi the proceedings at Trure, on Wednesday, will appear in our next Journal.

Natices ta Currespandents.

LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTZ CEUSHING COMPANY.—Siz: I observe in the Notices to Correspondents, in your last Number, an enquiry relative to the London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company, in which my name is referred to. I beg to state, that although I allowed my mame to appear as one of the original directors of this company, I resigned that office, with the consent of the original directors, when I found that the amount of money subscribed was insufficient to carry on the business of the company. I have not, therefore, been connected with the company in any way during the whole period of its existence, since the determination to proceed with inadequate means. I believe that no company has been projected whose plan was safer or sounder, and with fit resources and proper management it could not have failed of success; but I never have, and never will, continue to be connected with any company, however well intentioned or promising, where the capital is not such as to carry out the objects intended. Your correspondent, and others who invest in new undertakings, would do well to satisfy thermselves early as to the pecuniary means obtained from the public, and may rest assured, that if those are too small they had better sit down quietly with a small loss than run the risk of total failure.—D. T. Ansted: 17, Mauchester-street, Manchester-surged, 29.

The Wicklow Coppen Dispace.—Siz: I should feel obliged if

The Wicklow Coffee District.—Sig.: I should feel obliged if any of your readers would give me some information as to the character of the stratum in which the productive copper mines of Wicklow and Berchaven are situated, as well as the general nature of the matrix, &c., of the lodes? So far as I know and remember, clay-slate is the stratum in each case; whether there is any granife near these mines is not known to me. It is a matter of interest to accertain if sandstone, with sandstone state stratum, is congenial for copper. Thus the Glandore district, of this nature, and which continues some great distance east, contains strong traces of copper in the alluvial sold. If the informant would also speak with condence as to a spring of water containing no copper, and in the pools formed from which vegetation flourishes, being proof that it cannot come from a dole containing any quantity of copper, it will interest me much to learn it. Good authority tells me that the most productive mines in Cornwall have very pure water even at deep levels; whilst another authority professes to decide the existence or not of a copper mine from coppery or pure water. The sandstone slate of Glandore district approaches very near in nature the clay-slate; and I am told there is elay-slate in Glandore. It is an interesting problem, and worthy of a clear solution, where such a quantity of copper in bogs can come from, except a lode, or some more definite source than yet decided on !—A. S. K.: Bristol, Nov. 28.

PURSER'S PRIVILEMEN.—Sir.: Is it customary on the formation of a mining company

PURSEN'S PRIVILESES.—Sig.: Is it customary on the formation of a mining company for the paid purser to charge a commission, or brokerage, on the shares fissued? and, if so, the amount usually charged: the shares for which I enquire are it. each. I shall be obliged if some of your correspondents, who have experience in such matters, will give me any information on the subject.—A Subscriber: Noc. 28.

Mine Share Dealing.—Sig.: In your "Notices to Correspondents," last week, there is an excellent suggestion under the head of "Mine Share Dealing"—namely, that "a penny receipt stamp should be affixed to each transfer of mining shares, and that the purchase money should be stated in the transfer. But, unfortunately, it is impracticable, since the insertion of any "consideration" would bring the transfer under the operation of the Joint-Stock Act, which, as you are aware, flaposes a stamp of 2s. 6d. upwards, from which cost-book transfers are wholly free. If the Government were to reduce the stamp duty to 6d. on all transfers of shares, they would receive possibly a larger revenue than under the present system of a heavy tax or none at all; and then I quite agree with your correspondent that mining business would make a great stride towards being placed on a more satisfactory basis as to commissions charged by brokers and dealers.—A Broker: Dec. 1.

46 A Shareholder in Bodmin Wheal Mary," who remitted the amount of his allotmen of proposed new shares, is desirous of knowing what steps (if any) have been take in disposing of the mine, for settlement of his and other claims on the said mine

of proposed new shares, is desirous of knowing what steps (if any) have been taken in disposing of the mine, for settlement of his and other claims on the said mine?

"A Subscriber."—Under the feudal laws, the rights over all "metals and treasure ores." were vested in the sovereign and lord of the soil, and numerous were the difficulties which mining had to catend with in its infauscy, oppressed as it was by the mercenary grasp of the higher powers. As the age became more enlightened these claims were withdrawn, and British mining, allowed to exercise its industry free and unshackled, has at length become one of the most gigantic and fertile sources of investment with which this country is acquainted.

"A Shareholder" (Dalston) is informed that the stone of lead ore taken from the Hope Valley Mine can be seen at Mr. Stainsby's office, Salvador House. It is considered one of the finest specimens ever brought to London, weighing upwards of a wite, and of the estimated value of 14th per ton.

Compressed-air Excine.—"M." (Leeds).—The only compressed-air locomotive engine brought before the public in England, that we are aware of, was that patented by Mr. Arthur Parsey in 1843, and for the earrying out of which a company was formed, but which eventually was dissolved, and its affairs wound up, in 1849 or 1850. M. Andraud, and other engineers in France, have patented various plans; but none have yet proved commercially successful. Parsey's engine consisted of a pair of eviliders and pistons, acting on the cranks of the driving-wheels of the earrings, which had four other supporting wheels. It carried two reservoirs of compressed sit, having a receiver between, attached to which was a self-acting regulator. This consisted of a small cylinder and piston, let into the top of the receiver in contact with a nicely regulated valve in the pipe, conducting to the high pressure air. Attached to the piston rod was a spiral spring colled round it, and acted on by a serve outside, in such manner that the person in charge could, on by a screw outside, in such manner that the person in charge could, let the pressure in the receiver be ever so great, regulate the charge to the working cylinders to any force required. A fall description will be found in the Mining Johnnal of 16th August, 1845, and a diagram of the engine, with some elaborate calculations, in that of 21st February, 1846. We are not aware of Mr. Parsey's present address, but certainly there is no established manufactory for the engines. The latest experiments were made on the Eastern Counties Railway.

W. G." (Paulton).—The Bodmin United Mines are situate in the parish of Lanivet, Cornwall, about two miles from Bodmin. The settis bounded on the west by Wheal Messer, and on the south by Tretoil.

C." (Northampton).—The prices of shares advertised in the Journal do not always form a criterion of their real value: for instance, we happen to be just informed of a case in point; some shares were applied for, when the reply was—"They are just gone, but I will endeavour to get some—how high will you go, if I can succeed." In other cases, forced sales are effected, for an emergency, and any terms agreed to. We regret we are unable to report satisfactory progress in the establishment of a Mining Exchange.

a Mining Exchange.

A Coal-owner "(New York).—Apply, through your agent, to Mr. John Weale, bookseller, Holborn, London, for a list of his works; and also obtain Dunn's Winning and Working of Collieries; Hediey's Practical Treatise on Working and Ventilation of Coal Mines; Thomp-on's Inventions and Practice of a Colliery Engineer; R. C. Taylor on Ceal; Mather's Coal Mines—their Danger and Means of Safety; and Scrivenor's History of the Coal Trade.

J. W. B."—The Great Duchy Silver-Lead Mine is divided into 10,000 shares: it was never known by the name of Wheal Griffin, or worked by any other company under that name.

never known by the name of Wheal Griffin, or worked by any other company under that name.

B. W." (Newport).—Cuaningham and Carter's pneumatic railway was first brought before the public in the year 1843, and our first fully descriptive notice appeared in the Mining Journal of the 18th of September, 1847, with many subsequent details of its progress, and the exhibition of the model, up to last year. This model, 194 feet long, was shown in operation at the Great Exhibition, and is still, we believe, exhibited occasionally at Ingram's furniture warehouse, in the Cityroad. The principle consists in exhausting a tube, laid in the centre of the rails, of air; at every 39) feet (in working practice) are placed a pair of simple high-pressure engines, worked by the inrush of the atmosphere into the vacuum. These set in operation a pair of horizontal wheels, which grip on to traction rails, attached to the eartrages, and thus proped the train. There are many advantages inherent in the principle—perfect safety, impossibility of collisions, the most complete power over the movements of the train by a driver, and even by any attendant at a station; capabilities of backing, stopping, starting, and increasing and diminishing speed, quite unattainable by the locomotive. There has been more than one opportunity of testing the invention in full size working, but unfortunately misanderstanding; took place, and the interests of the patentees were lost sight of. We shall not fall to notice the carliest measures likely to bring the principle into operation.

J. R." (Dublin).—According to the last advices received by the Grand Duchy of Baden Mining Company, an important discovery had been made in the rise east in the back of Wilhelm's level. They had 89,036 cwts. of ore in a rough state at grass, equal to 3334 cwts. of dressed ore, and 296 cwts. of ore in a rough state at grass, equal to 3334 cwts. of dressed ore, and 296 cwts. of ore rough or a gentling, worth together 36217. During the month of October they ruised 17,826 cwts. of

ing will be nearly or when a divinence may be expected.

NEORE CONSOLA MINK.—"I. H. A. J. "(Shoffield) will find that the alteration here made. Our correspondent states that he is "one of those who like to see share Lists carried out with as much accuracy as practicable." We entirely concentrate that with his views, and thank him for his co-operation.

with his views, and thank him for his co-operation.

St. John del Rey Minisg Association.—Sir : I have been disappointed that this corpany have not declared a larger dividend than 2t, per share for the last half-yea as advertised in your Journal, considering their receipts for that period. Perhap you may be able to account for it; although it is a large dividend, the company a in such a prosperous condition I was in hopes it would have been more. I thin that such a respectable company should have three meetings in the year instead one, and I hope the shareholders at the next annual meeting, in June, may be ab to establish two meetings, like the Imperial Brazilian Company. I am grad to fit not improbable that the Imperial Brazilian Company, from their improved condition, will, before long, be able to pay a dividend.—A Sharkholder in both Corpany is Brancher, Noc. 28.

**PANIES: Banagher, Nov. 25.

**H.H." (Edinburgh).—We cannot open our columns to letters on religious opinions. We merely inserted a communication drawing attention to the extraordinary gift of Mr. Samuel Wilkes to the Wesleyan cases; but surely we cannot be expected to publish a long dissertation on the alleged errors or delusions on which that sect is founded. The promised contribution stands on record, and those interested must await its fulfilment. Whether the object be a worthy one is not a question for us to discuss; that the intention is so, we have a right to assume.

too for us to discuss; that the intention is so, we have a right to assume.

LOSDON AND CALLPONITAN GOLD QUARTZ CUSHING COMPANY.—Size: Condoling with your correspondent "Vigilans," who writes under date London, the 22d inst., can appreciate his chagrin when acquainted that the name on which he built was withdrawn from this company. Each starcholder shaded enter into the matter with the same seat he would and does his own mercantile parsuits. Lack of this real mast, of course, leave the directors under a false impression that sharcholder are indifferent of the result when they embark in these undertakings. John Bull's impulses, if not derived from sheer inemity, are certainly near akin to it how otherwise will you reconcile his farious towing a neighbour creditor, however slightly indebted to him, with his lamb-like licking the hands of those, no about to shed his blood, our, what "John" dreads infinitely more, to squander his the sinceholders by advertisement, in Jan or Peb, lack, that they were then for warding machinery from normwall to their thine in California. Equally interest with "Vigilans," I wated upon Mr. Acheson, one of the directors, in Jane las who then acquainted me that they would soon call a general meeting of the shar holders. He also said, had he a few thousands to spare he should not hesitate purchase these shares, as he considered this a good investment. About a half-ye has, however, glided away, asd no communication, been made. A minige capta just thun returned from California described the concern as abandoned; but the man's testimony respecting aubther mine there not having been borne out, he most likely a Sir Kobert Shallow, not worthy attention.—Vork: Nov. 29.

COLLERNY WORKINGS.—Sin: I should feel obliged if any of your correspondents would answer the following question:—The lease of a mine being bound by the lease to continue the lowest draining or adit level from A to B, and that with as little loss of level as possible, and as soon as the level from A to B has been completed his obligation to drive ceases. But he resumes the level at B at his own pleasure, and continues it to C; but issued of driving between B and C with as little loss of level as possible, he drives it with a very great and improper rise, so much so that in the course of a few years the level would be of little practical value. Now, the lessed not being bound by lease to drive beyond B, he still has the power to do so. Is there any common or mining law whereby the landford could, in the absence of any shipulation to that effect in the lease, step forward and say that such a praceeding as driving the level between B and C with an unreasonable rise was decidedly improper and illegal? Or, is there any precedent in such a case as the above that would give any light upon the subject !—A Convarany Ranner. North Britain, Nor. 30.
Six: I should feel much obliged by some correspondent informing me, by statistics

size: I should feel much obliged by some correspondent informing me, by statistics or otherwise, what is the quantity of copper or lead orce forwarded annually by the Sardinian States (the Island of Sardinia especially) to the town of Swansea. Also, at what price the manufactories of that locality purchase the copper and lead ores, with the intention of working them out.—So: London, Dec. 2.

with the intention of working them out.—S.: London, Dec. 2.

MINING SHARE DEALING.—SRE: Having frequently perused your valuable Journal for the most authentic mining intelligence, I must beg to call your attention to an advertisement contained in your paper of last Saturday. In the list of mining hares for sale by Mr. Fox, of City Chambers, were offered 30 shares of the Great Cambrian at 3a, 6d, per share; I immediately went to his office and offered to purchase them, when I was met with the extraordinary statement that a figure of 2 had been omitted in your paper, and that the price was really 23s, 6d, per share. Now, if you will refer to Mr. Fox's manuscript, you will be able to ascertain whether it was your omission or not.—F. C. C. London, Nov. 30.—[The error must have been in writing out the advertisement, as, on reference to the copy, we find it distinctly marked as printed.]

AGLEBROOK MINE, "" E. W." (Southampton) is thanked for the information, of which he will find we have availed ourselves.

which he will find we have availed ourselves.

Hendry's Gold Machine—Experiments—Bit: Professor Ansted has written to the Daily News, complaining of inaccuracy in a statement forwarded to that journal by Mr. Graves, respecting the application of Mr. Berdan's machine to Californian quartz and Devonian possan, for the satisfaction of the Society of Arts. As I was present during the trials, and saw Mr. Berdan subsequently, I can bear evidence of the fact that the names and figures stated by Mr. Graves were precisely those which were understood at the works, and which Mr. Berdan himself asserted. If there are errors, why does not the learned professor correct them? It surely does not require an entire week to certify on a point so simple. Perhaps, however, it is considered dignified to be slow; and, like most official communications, the repert of the committee to the Society of Arts will be old news to the public.—A Mixes: Dec. 2.

committee to the Seciety of Arts will be old news to the public.—A MINER: Dec. 2.

W. G."—The Ardennes (of Belgium) Mining Company appear at present to be doing very little, although we believe they are working the mines.

CENTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—Siz: As it now appears your Edinburgh correspondent was right as to the price of coals at Melbourne, the Peninsular and Oriental Company having paid 7l, per ton for theirs, I shall be obliged to your correspondent to inform us what explanation he obtained from the secretary as to how it was our company's agents only obtained the very low price of 15s. 9d. per ton. I think it requires no great penetration to perceive that, unless the sharrholders take a more lively interest in their own affairs, this company will drug its slow length along as unprofitably the next quarter of a century as it has done the last.—A SHARRHOLDEN: Picendilly, Dec. 1. length along as unprofitably the next quarter of A Sharkholden: Piceadilly, Dec. 1.

IMI.—A SHARKHOLDER: Picendilly, Dec. 1.

CUBERT USITED MINES.—Referring to the Notice under this heading, in last week's Journal, subsequent explanations have undeceived us; and we find that shares had been dealt in even at so low a price as 7s. 6d. each.

BLAST-FURNACES.—SIR: I should feel obliged by obtaining the following information from one of your correspondents practically acquainted with blast-furnaces:—Why do not blast-furnaces make more iron in summer than in winter? and why do furnaces on raw coal work with loss regularity, and scaffold more, than those on coke and the greatest amount of pillar of blast used at the Monmouthshire furnaces.—FOUNDER: METHOR CERNAIN MINE.—SIR: If your correspondent who also the contraction of the contrac

EMBROKE AND EAST CRISNIS MINE.—Sir; If your correspondent, who signs "One Interested," and dates from St. Blazey, will write to me, I shall be most happy to snawer his enquiries; or I should be glad of a personal interview on the mine.—John Lyle: Nov. 28.

John Lyle: Not. 28.
A Cornishman" (Penzance).—Under the Cost-book System a proper transfer of shares, on which all calls have been paid, certainly exonerates the seller from further liabilities. Under peculiar circumstances, in other species of partnership, original bolders of shares have been held liable for calls, even after they have sold their shares, and considered themselves fairly out of the concern.

shares, and considered themselves fairly out of the concern.

The Terrouser Mine Destrict.—"A Miner," of 8t. Teath, in referring to the communication from Mr. Thomas Julian on the mines in that district, which appeared in the Mining Journal of 29th Oct. last, is desirous to learn whether it is really Mr. Julian's opinion that the Old Treburget lode runs through the Treburget United sets. To us there appears no doubt on the subject, as he distinctly states "the Treburget United has a constituation of the Old Treburget lode through the length of the sett." Our correspondent also wishes to know in what coloured strata the lode made the best bunches of lead ore in the old mine, and at what depth the strata changed colour! How long Treburget United has been under the management of Mesers. Julian and Vening! Whether any lead ore has yet been sold; how much, or when is the first sampling likely to take place! The impression of the writer is that there are several mines in the district which will prove remunerative to the shareholders long before the Treburget United. He says at the Treburget Consols there is more one broken than he has ever seen at the former mine since he has known it, and that its real worth will be shortly discovered.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railman and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3, 1853.

The great empire which England has erected and established in the East is the envy of every other nation of the earth, and will be the source of wonder to succeeding ages. It is a subject of general surprise that these vast dominions were subdued, not by the collective energies of the British vast dominions were subdued, not by the collective energies of the British nation, but by the intelligence, activity, and enterprise of a trading company of commercial men, who, having originally secured an exclusive mercantile charter from the Crown, with the privilege of protecting the properties they acquired by arms, actually became the sovereigns of mighty kingdoms, while they continued to be the directors of petty factories. The acquisition of fresh territories being still permitted and pursued, the country grow beyond the grasp of monopoly, and the increasing spirit of the age is daily tending to liberalise the system of Indian government, and to throw open to the trade and population of the mother country new sources of national wealth. The last session of Parliament was devoted to legislation designed to render the constitution of India, and the administration of Indian affairs, both in this country and its own presidencies, more popular; and it is no idle speculation to anticipate that the result must speedily be the still further development of the vast resources of the extensive territories which now comprise the dominions of British of the extensive territories which now comprise the dominions of British India. It is to India that the chief enterprise of British civilisation and commerce should be directed; to no object could it be more beneficially devoted than to her mines, yet none appears to have attracted less attention or enquiry, to have been less investigated, or to be so little understood. This neglect may, perhaps, be partially attributed to its remotetool. This neglect may, perhaps, be partially attributed to its remoteness, partially to its extent, partially to its military occupation, and in some degree to the immense wealth which it has supplied from other and

easier sources.

The Madras presidency has been long remarkable for its iron ore: the ores of iron in most general use are the specular ore, or iron glance, the magnetic iron ore, and many varieties of clay ironstone and hematite, all very rich in iron. There are other kinds and qualities eminently suited for use in various branches of industry, which only require to be brought forward to be valued in the highest degree. In most districts it is accompanied by lime; but the natives principally work it by means of charcoal, and as small wood is scarce, except in the neighbourhood of the great jungles, a large quantity of the ore is generally allowed to go waste and lost. It is highly probable that, if scientific enquiries were extended, and proper exertions used, coal would be found in abundance in the localities where the blackband iron abounds. The native methods of smelting and where the blackband from abounds. Inc native methods of smeiting and otherwise preparing iron for the market are necessarily imperfect, attributable mainly to the limited size of the furnaces in use, and to the defective methods of keeping up the blast heat by the mere exercise of manual labour. We are aware that the English iron, although less durable, is considered more malleable, and that the Indian iron is often found brittle; but it is difficult to conceive how it could well be otherwise, when we rescribe that it is manufactured by the natives generally by means of the but it is difficult to conceive how it could well be otherwise, when we remember that it is manufactured by the natives, generally by means of the very limited blast which small sheepskin hand-bellows afford; and that in consequence of the great length of time wasted in getting up the proper degree of heat, the iron is often partially burnt, from the repeated exposure to a dull red heat. The Indian steel, or work, has been long distinguished for its hardness and durability, and the present improved method of manufacturing steel now in use in this country has been in a great measure introduced into England from Hindcostsm. The long and justly celebrated Damaseus blades are said to have been manufactured from steel made in India, and quantities of it prepared by native artificers are to this day carried overland from the British possessions into Persia and other countries further west. untries further west

countries further west.

The coal beds of India are said to be extensive, and to lie near the surface. Calcutta is supplied by the route of the Ganges, but many fields in which indications of coal have been observed yet remain to be explored, and their development must be necessarily followed by an extended production and manufacture of iron. In the Burdwan coal district of the

Bengal presidency, coal not 100 feet beneath the surface, and varying from 9 feet to 11 feet in thickness, is said to be abundant.

Mr. Williams, the mining geologist, was employed by the Bengal Government to survey that district; and he is stated to have reported the deposit of coal to be equal in quality to the best found in the coal basins of England. If the existence of deal of this description has thus been ascertained in a particular locality, it may be fairly assumed that further and more searching enquiries will lead to more extensive discoveries, and ultimately repay the touble and expense of the most perfect investigations. Although it is generally acknowledged that superior qualities of iron and steel can be produced by charcoal fuel, being the fuel principally caployed by the natives to meet their very limited demand for domestic and local purposes, it must be obvious that coal would prove a great auxiliary in order to enable the iron trude to attain a position of national importance. There is every reason to anticipate with confidence, that if the machinery and appliances adopted in Great Britain were introduced by large capitalists or companies into the several presidencies, and even into the new territories recently attached by right of conquest to British India, and due economy adopted in the selection, purchase, and management of them, the finest iron could be produced, in any quantity required, and supplied at remarkably low prices.

New markets are dully opening in the interior of India; the railways in progress of formation, and the still more extensive ones projected.

ment of them, the finest ion could be produced, in any quantity required, and supplied at remarkably low prices.

New markets are dully opening in the interior of India; the railways in progress of formation, and the still more extensive ones projected, must in themselves absorb a vast supply: as civilisation extends, railways must extend with it, and the demand is likely to be progressive. Our Australian possessions are destired to become great consumers; and the mind which calmly contemplates the marvellous expansion of those colonies within the brief space of five years, will find it difficult to define the limits of their future requirements. The political and religious revolution which the Chinese empire has entered upon, and is likely to undergo, will, perhaps, unfold new avenues to Indian enterprise and trade; and it is impossible to speculate upon the vast consequences which the American expedition may produce upon the jealous but wealthy inhabitants of Japan. The geographical position of British India, its extensive sea-coasts, and its proximity to these vast countries opening upon us, are sufficient in this enlightened age to awaken in the British people the same spirit of enterprise which in earlier times, under far different circumstances, and with much less encouraging prospects, led British merchants to lay the foundation of our mighty cupirs in the East. We are, at the same time, reminded that the demand for iron in the United States of America, and in the great countries of the European continent, is daily increasing, and that the price of British iron is rising in the home market, and the supply likely to prove insufficient to meet all the purposes for which it is, or may be, required. When we are further assured that the wages of unskilled native labour in India vary from 1 d. to 3d. per day, and that arisan labour is low in proportion; that vessels returning to England laden with cotton and other light cargoes bring iron at nominal freights; it is far from a wild or unreasonable speculation t

The EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY has assumed the leadership, in the spirited operations which they have commenced on the Coromandel and Malabar coast. The districts which they have secured yield ore and fuel to an extent that, for all practical purposes, may be termed inexhaustible; the accessibility and quality of which afford the means of making the finest iron. The extensive tracts of mines and forests, of which they have obtained grants, produce abundance of the purest and richest ore, and the company has two sets of works in full employment. Both appear to be foreverable, situated on the coart, at the roughts of navigable rivery, and

company has two sets of works in full employment. Both appear to be favourably situated on the coast, at the mouths of navigable rivers; and the probable terminus of the Madras Railway, on the Malabar coast, will be in the immediate vicinity of one of the company's works.

The markets of India and China will take off almost any quantity of steel and tin-platos which the company can manufacture, and there is room for further extension of their works to supply Indian iron in the English market, as a substitute for Swedish and Russian, for conversion into steel, and as her iron for the manufacture of conversion into steel. market, as a substitute for Swedish and Kussian, for conversion into steel, and as best iron, for the manufacture of engines, boiler-plates, &c. We may fairly hope to see this company, and others formed for similar purposes, extending their operations into the other presidencies, and remote districts lately annexed to our empire. There is an ample field for many such establishments, without risk of their interests conflicting, in territoris the superficial area of which exceeds that of all Europe. When we reflect that railways will, in all probability, be hereafter extensively laid down not only through the East Indian possessions of Great Britain, but also in other parts of the eastern hemisphere, that the freights from England must necessarily be high, while the home demand for iron is likely to be daily increased by the requirements and more liberal policy of continental states, the speculative mind can scarcely contemplate a most certain source of wealth than the manufacture of native iron into rails &c Oriental use.

The interests of India and England are identical; so intimate is their The interests of India and England are identical; so intimate is their connection, so closely bound together their commercial relations, so vast the flow of wealth from thence into this country, so noble and extensive the field which it opens, daily expanding to the aspirations and enterprise of our youth. India is an integral part of the British empire: NAPOLEON believed that in aiming at India he stabbed the heart of England, and it is, perhaps, to British India that the strides of Russian aggression are destined ultimately to bend its stops. By turning our attention, by investing our capital and devoting our enterprise, to the extension and selvance of British interests in India, we create a counterpoise to the growing greatness and jealous rivalry of the transatlantic states of America, and we must never forget that in her extension territory and wast population, India presents every variety of climate, soil, product, and capacity of tion, India presents every variety of climate, soil, product, and capacity of production, fitted to increase the enjoyments of man, and to enlarge and enrich the commerce of the world.

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Having long advocated a Government Inspection of Mines, it gives us great pleasure to recognise its utility not only in introducing a better system of managing and working mines, but also in promoting objects which ultimately cannot fail to have a beneficial tendency in promoting the health and safety of the colliers. Among the means which will deviously lessen the number of fatal accidents, we have frequently pointed out the necessity there is for the introduction, among our mining population, of some well-digested and permanent system of education, not only for the young, but for the adults also. Should the teaching be confiact to children, the benefits to be derived from it would be prospective only whereas we need an immediate remedy for an existing and grievous wall as a provision for the future. It is notorious to every ometimately acquainted with the colliery managers, or overnoen, in the southern districts, that they rarely possess that amount of intelligence and issemation which is absolutely requisite for the proper discharge of their very important and onerous duties; a not it consists, with our knowledge, the in many instances men were employed in those responsible offices who was unable either to write or read. Reprehensible as this practice is, seein there is no legal remedy for it, it behoves us to do what is possible as within our reach to ameliorate and lessen, its evil consequences, by pre-Having long advocated a Government Inspection of Mines, it gives w within our reach to ameliorate and leasen its evil consequences, by promoting the instruction of the adults. But to be successful, it will be found necessary not to admit the common colliers into the same school class as the overmen; for although the latter generally evince an earnest desire for instruction, they entertain a natural and invincible repugnated desire for instruction, they entertain a natural and invincible repugative to receive it in the same school or class with the men over whom they are placed in authority in the mines. Many attempts to instruct the order men have failed from this cause; therefore, in any system which has the object in view, provision should be made to obviate this difficulty. Fully aware of this circumstance, in his recent lecture, at Aberdare, Mr. H. F. MACKWORTH, the Government Inspector of the district, solicited the strength of the owners, managers, and overnment of the adjustment of aware of this circumstance, in his recent lecture, at Aberdare, Mr. H. r. MACKWORTH, the Government Inspector of the district, solicited the attendance of the owners, managers, and overmen of the adjacent collicities only, and the consequence was the full accomplishment of his object, in having a large and attentive auditory. The lecture was strict elementary, and treated in plain and perspicuous language on the nature of the several gases found in mines, the uses and properties of atmospheir air, and on ventilation. The meeting so highly appreciated the lecture, that it was unanimously resolved to print if.

After the lecture, Mr. MACKWORTH entered freely into femiliar conversation with the men on the subjects he had treated on, and imparts

After the lecture, Mr. Mackworm entered freely into femiliar coversation with the men on the subjects he had treated on, and imparison much valuable information in this way. He strongly recommended is audience to meet once a week, to read and disease subjects in connection with their pursuits, promising his attendance whenever his duttes elsewhere permitted to do so. This excellent proposition was cordially accepted and agreed to by the meeting. We know not to what extent levering has been practised in other districts by the Government Inspector, but it is evident, from this instance, that great good must result from his and we strongly recommend Mr. Mackworm's example as being world

of imitation by his colleagues in office. Nor has Mr. Mackwerry confined his efforts to promote education to one locality, or to adults only. At a late meeting of the town council of Swanses, he submitted a proposition for establishing a Mine and Trade School in that town for the surrounding district, in which the miner or artizan is to be instructed in those sciences applicable to his pursuits, on low terms—the pupils to be eligible after having received the ordinary instruction given in the schools are proposed for adults. It is understood that Government assistance will be given in the first instance, but it was stated that it is very desirable that the institution should, in the course of two or three years, be able to sustain itself. The scheme was taken up warmly by the worthy mayor and some other members of the corporation, and a committee of the town council was appointed to take the subject into consideration. Well-directed efforts of this kind cannot fail of having a most beneficial effect upon those to whom the supervision of the underground operations is confided, and when united to a frequent and thorough inspection of mines, we may safely anticipate a speedy diminution of those appalling accidents by which upwards of a thousand human lives per annum are now sacrificed. It is only due to Mr. Mackworky to say that his earnest and indefatigable exertions to carry into effect the object which was sought to be accomplished by the institution of an inspection of mines, are cheerfully recognised and highly appreciated by all parties in his district who are interested in the coal trade, and in the moral and physical condition of the miners.

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ruley recognised and highly appreciated by all parties in his district who are interested in the coal trade, and in the moral and physical condition of the miners.

The use of anthracite coal, not only as a fuel for stationary steamengines on land, and marine steam navigation, but even for domestic purposes, is at the prosent moment exciting very considerable attention, attributable in a great measure to numerous local acts which have recently come into operation for preventing the nuisance of the ejection of vast volumes of smoke into the atmosphere. In the Miniso Journal of the 27th of August last, we inserted some remarks on this subject, which have since been followed up by several communications from our respected correspondents, Mr. J. Richardson, C. E., of Noath, and "J. L.," which have imparted much useful information. The question has to its capabilities and value as a firmace fuel, and particularly for steam navigation purposes, may be considered as decided, the Great Britain having taken 1000 tons in her last voyage, which, from the report of Capt. Marthews, appears to have answered the most sanguine expectations, quickly getting up steam, burning cleanly, and promoting no injurious action on the firebars. It is in its use for domestic and culinary purposes that the prejudices of the public require combating, and correct information is required. It must be acknowledged that anthracite is more difficult to kindle than bituminous coal, but a very little experience would prevent any inconvenience on this account, and when once burning and left to itself, it is undoubtedly the most superior fuel of the two. A well-selected anthracite far surpasses for culinary purposes every other description of fuel, being cleanly, smokless, conomical, and giving great heat, and its highly necessary that the public should be undeceived as to some erroneous statements, published by McCustocus and others, as to the inapplicability of anthracite coal as domestic fuel. The great deposits of anthracite in Pembrokeshire and C

of Milford Haven.

Pembrokeshire basin, within four miles of the north shore of the harbour of Milford Haven.

The gigantic mineral resources of South Wales most conspicuously display themselves here, although hitherto but comparatively little has been done in the district: its coal beds and black-band ironstone are, for all practical purposes, inexhaustible; and the opening of the South Wales Railway has already elicited an enormous increase in mineral and metallic traffic. In Glamorgan and Breconshire, the make of anthracite iron alone has increased from 36,000 tons in 1849, to 49,500 tons; and the iron exports of Wales, according to an able paper recently read at Abergavenny, by Sir Thomas Phillips, have advanced from 260,087 tons in 1837, to 511,590 tons; while the population of Merthyr Tydvill, in 10 years, increased from 34,957 to 63,080; and of Cardiff from 10,077 to 13,351. The dispersion of the existing prejudices against anthracite coal as a domestic fuel, its increasing demand for steam navigation, and the consequent extension of commercial industry in this district, will tend to the rapid development of its mineral and agricultural capabilities, and add largely to the wealth and prosperity of a greatly increasing population. From the vast Atlantic navigation which will pour into Milford Haven, it is likely, at no distant day, the South Wales Railway will be totally unable to accommodate the additional traffic; it is, therefore, probable a line will be projected from Milford to London, skirting the northern border of the Pembroke great anthracite besin, and the mineral district of Glamorgan, entirely avoiding the sinuosities of the South Wales in direct communication with Liverpool, Manchester, and the great manufacturing districts of the midland counties.

exactly similar 30-horse power boilers. These, after numerous experiments, in which the coal and water were carefully weighed, were so similar in their results, that the proprietors felt convinced the principal point in future would be to look only to first cost. At some new extensive works which Messrs. PRICE were erecting at Liverpool they decided to give each patentee a similar chance; but Mr. Hall stood out for higher royalties than was considered reasonable, and having been fairly met by the others, they ordered six of JUKKES and six of HAZLEDINS, all of which have given useful results. It was the expressed opinion at the meeting that if smokeconsuming patentees would give greater facilities for the introduction of their apparatus, instead of, in the first instance, standing out for high royalties, they would be better appreciated by the public, and instead of a few at exorbitant dues they would manufacture a largely increased number at a moderate license fee, and eventually greatly benefit themselves.

The Mizer Head Copper Mining Company of Ireland held their first general meeting on Monday; and we have to congratulate the shareholders on the temperate and business-like manner in which the proceedings were conducted. The Irish shareholders were most ably represented by Mr. Levy, who pointed out the advantage likely to arise by removing the management to Dublin, and with the liberal offer that he would provide means without having recourse to a call. This company, like many others, appears to have fallen into the error of appointing a captain whose other engagements prevent him from paying proper attention to their interests. Although we are not charging Capt. Charles Thomas with want of ability, we ask whether it is possible for mining to be conducted profitably with the manager living six miles from the property, engaged on another mine 20 miles distant, and visiting the Mizen Head some two or three times a week? Could it be expected that any business would be successful under such a system? It appeared from the accounts that no extravagance had taken place in London; and as the mine is represented to be a good one, we have no doubt that, if the error to which we refer is corrected, it will yet prove profitable to the adventurers. Mr. Levy was much surprised that a sum of 10000 was still due to the owner of the mine—he having published a statement, taken from the accounts, that 30000 in cash and 1000 shares was paid. This error arose from the circumstance that at the time Mr. Levy inspected the accounts the secretary was newly appointed, and had not then seen the agreement for the purchase of the mine, and, therefore, could not do more than give Mr. Levy the books to examine. Although the sum of 10000 being still due may be the means of altering the course the Irish shareholders were inclined to take, we concur with Mr. Larchin that, in the event of a majority agreeing to continue the management in London, they ought to have the cordinal support of their fellow-adventurers in Ireland. The report of the comm

It is with much satisfaction we refer our readers to the proceedings of the Loxdon and Virginia Gold Company, a report of which will be found in another column. The object of the meeting, it will be seen, was to elect a president and directors, and to pass certain by-laws and regulations for the future guidance and control of the company, some amendments in the Act of Incorporation having been considered indispensable. The unanimity with which the proceedings were throughout conducted, reflects the highest credit upon the shareholders; while the appointment of the president and directors who had formed the provisional board, and whose management had entitled them to the warmest commendation, evinced a sound discrimination. It would, indeed, be difficult to select a more efficient body, not merely on account of their high standing in society, but from the fact of their having given the most convincing proof of their ability and untiring zeal during their period of office.

With this opinion, judging from the expression of feeling on the part of the meeting, we are satisfied the great majority of shareholders will fully concur. It is not, therefore, a matter of astonishment, looking at the present financial position of the company, the rigid economy which has been observed in the expenditure, and the careful manner in which the affairs have from the commencement been conducted, that the confidence of the shareholders in the ultimate success of the undertaking should remain unshaken.

The last number of the French Illustration contains details of an application of iron rails to the purposes of locomotion on ordinary roads, which, if not altogether new or original, deserves to be noticed, from the attention it has attracted in the French capital. We believe that a plan very nearly similar has been recently tried at Brooklyn, in one of the western states of the American Union, but we are more fully in possession of the details of the Parisian project. Celerity and ease in moving are now deemed almost amongst the great necessaries of life which minister to our social enjoyments. It has been remarked that railways have, in effect, doubled the period of human life by the economy of time which they produce. Bailways are, however, expensive establishments, and there are very many situations to which they are wholly inapplicable, and in which they cannot be rendered available. We have often regretted the variety of instances in which we are unable to avail ourselves of increased rapidity, and in none more than with respect to the high-roads and public thoroughfares of great cities. This anomaly has rendered it very desirable that industry and intelligence should be devoted to improving the means of communication between different districts of large communities, in which considerable distances have to be passed. This is the object proposed by the inventor, a Frenchman, of the name of Lourar, and the experiment which he has made has, it is reported, been found very successful.

the experiment which he has made has, it is reported, been found very successful.

This system, applicable to ordinary roads, is founded entirely on a peculiar form of the rails, presenting to the upper surface, in place of the band plate now employed in railways on which locomotive engines travel, a perfect wheel-rut, which receives the wheels of the moving carriage. The rails being placed upon the line or level of a public road, necessarily follow all its undulations, and do not impose the necessity of making any previous alterations, in the way of earthwork or levelling. The rails consist of plates of iron, hollowed like cart ruts, forming furrows, in which the wheels roll. The rails are strongly bolted into wooden sleepers, placed transversely, 2 metres, or about 65 feet apart, the pavement or roadway in which they are laid alone filling up the intermediate space. It is proposed to keep the hollow groove in which the wheels run free of stones, gravel, &c., by an iron guard, somewhat resembling a ploughshare, attached to the wheel, which must, of course, very much increase the friction. Very simple contrivances, by rails turning on pivots, are arranged for shunting the carriages, which is effected without difficulty. The exterior band of the rail is gently rounded, so as to diminish as much as possible the friction of the wheels, which touch but a very small surface.

The traction is worked by horses, and it is calculated that a very considerable speed can be attained with safety, so high, it is stated as circhteen.

In another column will be found an interesting report of a discussion which took place on Wednesday at the Society of Arts, on the eccasion of the reading of a paper by Mr. Fraker, engineer to Mesers Trunary, Handley, Burnors, and Co., on the Smoke Noisance, and Paoroses, Handley, Burnors, and Co., on the Smoke Noisance, and Paoroses, and Co., the eminent candle manufacturers, of Yauxhall, who have also jet, but without entering fully into details, we purpose briefly to lay below a tentering fully into details, we purpose briefly to lay beloga with Kandley and subject to missance, and they tried again. They bours complained of the smoke missance, and they tried again. They are maders some account of what they have effected. On their first towards of the case as hopeleas, but on establishing the branch at Battersea the neighbours complained of the smoke missance, and they tried again. They began with Kandley of the smoke missance, and they tried again. They are most offer our readers some account of what they have effected. On their first towards the smoke missance, and they tried again. They are most offer our readers some account of what they have effected. On their first towards of the smoke missance, and they tried again. They are most offer our readers some account of what they have effected. On their first towards of the smoke missance, and they tried again. They are most offer the smoke missance, and they tried again. They are most offer the smoke missance, and they tried again. They are most offer the smoke missance, and they tried again. They are most offer the smoke missance, and they tried again. They are most offer the smoke missance, and they tried again. They are most offer the smoke missance, and they tried again. They are most offer the smoke missance, and they tried again. They are most offer the smoke missance and the smoke missance and the smoke missance and the smoke missance and the smoke and the smoke missance and the smoke missance and the smoke and the smoke and the smoke and the smoke ag

smaller ones by one, and passengers ascend and descend at the sides, precisely as they do with the carriages on the great railways. The French Illustration, from which we have taken the details, although it presents a very spirited drawing of the carriages running on the rails, does not give us any details as to the gradients at which they can be worked, nor, as to the elevations which they can overcome. We quite concur with our Parisian contemporary in thinking that such a system, if practicable in crowded localities, would be highly serviceable as an agent of communication in great centres of population, which are far removed from the principal lines of railways. It cannot, however, be overlooked that the proposed system of iron rails must necessarily interfere with the roads, and materially affect the free transit of other carriages upon them. Neither can we altogether forget that increased speed must, as a matter of course, lead to increased peril, and tend to multiply accidents, and that those risks will be increased the larger the city and the greater the population.

The line of way on which the present rails have been laid down, under the proposed system in Paris, is if not entirely at least very nearly a dead level, and we have described can possibly be drawn by two horses up any serious ascent. While we suggest these difficulties as presenting themselves to the applicability of this system in a crowded city, such as London, a considerable portion of which stands on elevated ground; we by no means deny that carriages of the plan and worked in the manner suggested, would be very desirable additions to our locomotive accommodation, as feeders to our railways, and for other purpose. There are many districts where great facilities may be afforded, and it may not be unworthy of the attention of the Legislature to consider the propriety of a general measure, authorising the laying down of rails upon such public highways as shall be considered suitable for the purpose, without the expense of a special applica

affording to the community greatly increased facilities of transit.

It very rarely happens that we see a subject which is generally considered a medical one treated by an engineer, but such is literally the case, for in a pamphlet just published, by Mr. Thomas Harvey, entitled "Asiatic Cholera, its Cause and Cure Discovered and Demonstated," the origin of this frightful visitation is traced to and explained on purely mechanical principles. The action of the heart and the circulation of the blood are dependent on respiration, for which pure air is as essential as it is for the purposes of combustion, oxygen being equally the universal and recognised supporter of flame and animal life. The very intelligent theorist is inclined to believe that oxygen, taken into the system by the lungs, acts on the blood by instantaneously communicating to it that electrical power which it is stated to possess, and which communicates vital heat and energy to the system. The blood every time that it passes through the lungs acquires heat; the heat thus obtained by the decomposition of oxygen is carried by the extreme vessels over the whole body, and is the source of the uniform temperature so essential to health. Any cause which tends to deprive atmospheric air of its due proportion of oxygen, must necessarily affect animal vigour, and the theory which this essay sustains is, that the cholera is the result of a state of the atmosphere with from some exterior cause.

It is very remarkable that the prevalence of cholera is invariably attended by marked derangements in the atmosphere, and that when electricity is negative—that is, deficient around us—vitality is depressed; when positive, or in other words, superabundant, it is excited. The connection between the magnetic and electrical fluids is now so clearly established that they may be considered identical, and the observations of the most scientification have been found at the worst, and cholera most fatal, the power of the magnet has been found proportionably diminished, varying

in quality.

tive in quality."
Having established those two propositions, that the quantity of oxygen in the atmosphere is more or less dependent on its electrical state, and that respiration and animal vitality are dependent on the quantity of both in the air, he comes to the conclusion that what we call Asiatic cholera is an altered condition of the body, resulting from the loss of vital heat in the blood. Such loss of vital heat arises from a deficiency of oxygen in the atmosphere, and is followed by the separation and loss of the serum of the blood, the proximate cause of collapse—the fatal characteristic of Asiatic cholera.

of the blood, the proximate cause of collapse—the fatal characteristic of Asiatic cholera.

We have thus endeavoured, very briefly, to put our readers in possession of the theory which the intelligent author of this essay puts forward as the cause of cholera, and he comes to the conclusion that its cure is a question purely of chemical combination. "Pure oxygen gas," observes the author, "which possesses the property of accelerating the circulation of all the animal fluids, which occasions the most rapid combustion of all combustions and which is the most energetic and powerful agent with which we are acquainted, is the remedy which I propose for Asiatic cholera" (p. 37). And he adds—"I have now exhibited what I consider to be the true cause and rational cure of cholera, and I may add that I am not without evidence of the efficiency of the means of cure recommended; but I desire to have the theory I have propounded tested by the validity of the reasoning, and not supported merely by the adventitious aid of incidental causes." As oxygen gas is of easy artificial production, forming a large component part also of water, the remedy proposed is to enable the afflicted patient to consume an extra portion of it, thus mechanically restoring, by its application, the depressed state of the vital organisation occasioned by its deficiency. We are satisfied that we have stated quite sufficient to attract the attention not only of scientific and medical men, but also of the public, to this very interesting and important subject. The perusal of the essay itself will well repay the enquirer who may be disposed to devote his attention to the elucidation of the theory; and if practical results shall establish its accuracy, the author, besides acquiring a deservedly high repute for philosophic reflection and original thinking, will have achieved the more distinguished renown of being ranked amongst the benefactors of the human race.

In every great manufacturing and mining community, it would be expecting too much from the weakness and imperfection of human nature to hope for a moment that the current of labour should continually flow on smoothly, and that no misunderstanding should ever take place between the employers and the employed; between capital and industry. Such hope were indeed futile, but greatly would it tend to the comfort and social happiness of the working classes, and not less to the satisfaction of their employers, could some method be devised of settling disputes, often on points comparatively of insignificant interest, without resorting to the ruinous system of strikes, ever productive to the blind and infatuated victims of them of spoliation, poverty, and despair. A meeting of the Cowpon district colliers was held on Saturday last, with a view to the extension of the Miner's Society, at which Mr. Inguan, of Newcastle upon-Cowpen district colliers was held on Saturday last, with a view to the extension of the Miner's Society, at which Mr. Inguam, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gave great satisfaction by bringing forward some suggestions for superseding the present arrangements, by which disputes are attempted to be settled between master and man, too often leading for indefinite periods to a cessation of employment altogether. It is founded on a plan which has been for some time successfully in operation in France, where the local courts have the power to decide; the adjudicators being masters and workmen, chosen by a well-defined mode, best to secure impartiality; and a sufficient number to form a jury are taken from these nominations, the masters choosing the working men, and the latter choosing the masters. Much dissatisfaction was expressed, that under the present system the men were to a certain extent bound to their employers, being obliged to give a month's notice, and no rise in price could be obtained without it, It appears that on a former occasion the Cowpen colliers got an advance of ld. per ton; it was afterwards discovered that the neighbouring colliers were getting 2d., when a strike was the consequence, but on attempting to get work at other places, they found an account of their proceedings had travelled before them with telegraph speed, every colliery-manager having received a circular from the agents, giving the men's names to the number of 300, and requesting that employment might be withheld, which is now the general practice; nor could they get work at any other colliery. We would, to the very extreme of liberality, support the payment of fair and remunerative wages, but unfortunately the most trifling acquiescence in the demands of large bodies of men too often excites feelings of arrogance, and unreasonable attempts at extortion; and if men will combine to raise the price of labour, it is but calculating on the common course of events to expect that the representatives of capital will combine also to keep the price of industry within due bounds; and not a single instance we believe, can be cited in any of these painfully impressive contests, but those who have only the fruits of their labour to depend upon have, with their families, suffered for a time intolerable hardships, and eventually been obliged to return to their employment, with a wounded spirit, a feeling of self-degradation, and their fancied wrongs unredressed. The proceedings of the meeting under notice concluded by a resolution to present Mr. James Matricia with a testimonial for his zealous and unwearied exertions on behalf of the working collier, particularly as to obpresent Mr. JAMES MATRIES with a testimonial for his Zealous and unwearied exertions on behalf of the working collier, particularly as to obtaining efficient Government inspection; and as Dr. G. Fife had left Newcastle for a medical appointment in Birmingham, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to him for his past exertions. A vote of thanks was also unanimously passed to Mr. INGHAM.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE [PROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BERMINGHAM.]

DEC. 1 .- Since my last communication, the prospects of the iron trade in this district have still further developed themselves, and a positive advance in price has taken place. There has not been any public meeting of the trade hold, nor formal resolutions passed to rescind the quotations of last quarter-day; but the increased demand, with every prospect of an overwhelming trade, foreign and domestic, has induced the leading houses, including Messrs. Williams, Foster, and the British Iron Company, to issue circulars, on Friday and Saturday last, announcing an advance of 20s. per ton on all descriptions of iron. Although it was well known that the trade was in a sound state, and the expectations of the masters materially increased by the recent alteration in the French tariff, and the tendency towards a liberal policy in America, it was not expected that any advance would be made before the beginning of the new year; and no small surprise was felt by the merchants and manufacturers at the unexpected aunouncement of such a sharp advance. In reply, however, to all complaints there is but one answer—"We feel the state of the trade fully justifies the advance, and that the rate of wages, price of fuel, and all other essentials connected with mining operations, requires it." How far, however, it can be maintained with advantage to the manufacturing interest remains to be seen. To railway companies, at home or abroad, or those engaged in public works, not tied by contracts at recent prices, the advance may not be a great consideration; but to the general body of manufacturers, particularly the small masters, the rise will be injurious. Relative to the effect likely to be produced on the trade of this country by the recent change in the French duty, there are various opinions entertained here. By some it is feared that there has been a good deal of speculation in Scotch pig-iron, in anticipation of the change, and that the prices being now such as cannot be obtained in the French market, the stocks must before long be offered at reduced prices, to the injury of the speculators. It is obv in this district have still further developed themselves, and a positive ad vance in price has taken place. There has not been any public meeting

ipwards of an hour and a half, they agreed to the following minute:—
hat this meeting hears with satisfaction that the men at Bispham Colliery, and
a portion of the Walthew-house men, have resumed work at the old rate of
s, and that the rest of the miners employed at the Walthew-house Colliery, and
at Mr. Darlington's Coppull Colliery, still on strike, have expressed their wiless to return to their work.

tesolved—That, in consequence of these important instances of the willingness
men to resume work, this meeting pledges itself to support Messrs. Brancket
fr. Rylands in terminating the partial strike which still exists, by supplying
with coal and cannel; and that this meeting be adjourned for a fortnight, to
miners still on strike to resume work."

of the ment to resume work, this meeting pleages itself to support Mesers. Braneser and Mr. Rylands in terminating the partial strike which still exists, by supplying them with coal and cannel; and that this meeting be adjourned for a fortnight, to allow miners still on strike to resume work."

The result of the meeting has given great satisfaction to all classes, for it was feared that if the colliers were turned out by the masters it might lead to serious consequences. There now remain on strike about 200 men, and as many lads, who act as drawers; and the number at work of colliers and drawers is upwards of 7000.

With respect to the Copper Trade, there is nothing satisfactory to report in connection with it. There is no additional advance in price this week, but there is a great searcity of the article, and an unwillingness in some well-informed quarters to sell at any price. The alleged cause of this state of the market, is the fear entertained of a rupture with Russia, which would have the effect of stopping the supply from that country. From whatever cause it proceeds, the effect is being seriously felt by the manufacturers, whose circulars have just been issued, informing their customers, that, "owing to repeated advances, and the unsettled state of the copper market, they are compelled to advance our prices;" or, "we are compe

The following figures regarding the French imports of coal and iron, supply information of interest at the present moment:—The import of coal from England into France amounted in 1852 to 664,633 tons of 1000 coal from England into France amounted in 1852 to 664,633 tons of 1000 kilogrammes, and that of coke to 2733 tons. In the same year France received 1,792,155 tons of coal, and 169,398 tons of coke from Belgium. Coal was also obtained in considerable quantities from Rhenish Prussia. As regards pig-iron, the total amount imported into France in 1852 was 45,244 tons, at which 15,092 tons were from England, and 26,416 from Belgium. She also received 1841 tons of iron in bars, and 270 tons of steel from England. In connection with these statements, it may be remarked that it was only Belgian pig-iron which (exceptionally) enjoyed under the former French tariff the reduced charges that are now made general, and that iron in bors or wrought, whether coming from Belgium or from England, was alike subjected to the excessive rates that prevailed up to the publication of the recent decree.

IN CORNWALL .- At the Royal Institution meeting, Mr. R. W GOLD IN CORNWALL.—At the Royal Institution meeting, Mr. R. W. Pox said that a friend of his dissolved in nitrie acid a small portion of silver obtained from the lead ore of Swaapool Mine, near Falmouth; but it left some residuum at the bottom of the vessel, which appeared to be insolube in the acid. This he collected, and submitted, on a piece of mice, to the action of a blow-pipe flame, when it was immediately reduced into a small globule of yore gold. He afterwards detected the presence of gold in other varieties of one from the same mine. If the over-obtained in other mines in our county were submitted to a similar process, it is probable that many of them would yield gold, and often in proportions that would pay for extraction.

veix of iron ore, which is expected to prove of a valuable character, seen discovered at Car Kettle, near Ulygratone.

GOLD IN ENGLAND-A REALITY.

Of all the reigning follies, there is none greater than that of consistency—the consistency of conservatism. By this theory of pseudosthics, we are advised that consistency means little more than "Think as father thought, and do as father did." The measure of philosophy here makes depth and surface almost identical. Surely it is too much to say, "I have nothing to learn, and nothing to unlearn." Yet this is implied in the general conduct of conservative consistency. A nation has never yet been born in a day, and, until such consummation, there can exist no such consistency, or, more properly, persistency, of opinion on matters of general science. Much more has been written than read of the constitution of man: of the little that has been read, how boautifully less is the amount of application of the principles clucidated! There is scarcely an exception to constitute a rule. Men talk of this or that perfection of art as a masterpiece; this or that perfection of mechanical arrangement as the ultimatum, illustrating all the while the anomaly of standing still whils they move; forgetting that to stand still is to retrograde, and that retrogression is to a human being, both unnatural and extravagant—unnatural, because progression is a law, constant as the current of the blood is constant; and extravagant, because, under the circumstances, loss results as a necessity, with this aggravation—that the loss is the most unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it is an injury inflicted upon the community. It is common as daylight to hear men, and men of acknowledged talent and genius, blurt out received opinions with a pertinacity which, to a reflective mind, is at once ridiculous and astonishing. The simple truths-seeker would not hazard his consistency by such adventurous daring. On debateable points, with him, admission and rejection are extremes, reached only through the salutary means of cautious deliberation and candour. He is always in agony to attain the truth, both mediate and divine, well knowing, in modest humility, that he

hand-books of science) compel him, through curiosity or jealousy, to note the reported excellencies of a rival, that keen and self-appreciating eye instantly adopts a medium, through which every fair proportion of a rival is rendered distorted or diminished. Hence the creation and sustentation of prejudice, the deformity of which is, to advancement, as a "break" to a locomotive—the reverse, however, of the wholesome principle of a "patent-safety."

It is a sad but truthful fact, that the art of printing has itself tended more, perhaps, to perpetuate the retarding influence of prejudice than any other art. This ought not to have been; but, like the barometer of the money market, the ratio of effects is often inverse to the causes. Tithe-brained men unfortunately have pressed matter into books with half an eye, and less than half an aim; whilst learners, learning, they impudently wrote as teachers, taught; and, unconscious of the evils they were propagating, thrust on the world the "standard works" that owed their standing and endurance chiefly to the speculative spirit of a popular publisher. Hence their authority. From such authority, gleanings at best in London fog, interspersed with wild-cats of impromptu guessing, the atmosphere of science is largely contaminated by the pernicious influence of dogmatic and uncongenial prejudices; so that, to speak boildly, there is scarcely a man now found amongst us who is not far too poor to lose, without a struggle to maintain it, a single prejudice.

It would be easy to multiply instances in illustration of the truth of our remarks in all the ramifications of art and science; but our observation legitimately extends only to mechanical and mineral pursuits, and to these we must confine our attention.

The most extraordinary topic of the day is the certainty of the existence of gold in England, and in such quantities as will not only realise a profit on its working, but immense fortunes to the lucky holders of such property, and many of our learned professors, still scepti

The facts are, however, so conclusive, that but a few weeks must elapse before the startling proof will be evident to the most obtuse. A very interesting paper was read at the Society of Arts, on Wednesday week, upon the "Reduction of Auriferous Ores," and an animated discussion ensued upon the existence of gold in remunerative quantities, and the value of mochanical contrivances for its extraction. An impetus to this interesting discussion has been given by the recent introduction of Mr. Berdan's amalgamating machine, the results from which, upon gold ores from Devonshire and Merioneth, seem to have pretty well settled the points in dispute. During the week, Mr. Culvert has also issued his novel and valuable work on the Gold Rocks of Great Britain and Ireland. From an attentive consideration of the subject we elicit the following facts:—

1. That we have gold in this country in large quantities, and spread over a great extent of surface.

2. That machinery is now produced, capable of extracting gold at an inconsiderable cost.

inconsiderable cost.

3. That the results of the machinery during the last few weeks have been most extraordinary and satisfactory.

4. These facts are at present reputed fables.

Truth, however, will inevitably prevail; and if Calvert's theory of gold be right, this country is largely blessed, and of Calvert's theory of gold be right, this country is largely blessed, and possesses the latent treasure. Nature has shown her inclination to yield to the mechanical genius of Berdan. The veritable gold is the reward, and antiquated prejudices will find an extinguisher in the permanent yield of gold which, from the evidence before us, we believe we shall soon have the opportunity of recording.

THE GOLD-FIELDS-LATEST NEWS.

THE GOLD-FIELDS—LATEST NEWS.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices have been received to the 1st September. Considerable excitement existed at the digrings in consequence of the Government having evined a determination to creat the license fees. At Gondhern, the digress has described the market excited as the digrings in consequence of the Government having evined a determination to creat the license fees. At Gondhern, the digress has the determination of electricity, however, obtained the narrow strength of the market of the law of the determination of electricity, however, obtained them that the Executive was willing to refleve the digres: a fire a practicable, the market caused to me particular direction, the same by means of electricity, however, obtained them that the Executive was willing to refleve the digres: a fire as practicable, the particular districts of the control for abolishing the license fees; and the digress of the same portage of the control for abolishing the license fees; and the digress of t

ning during her outward trip was 315 miles; and coming howenhe actually made 325 miles in one day.

The following extract of a better, received from Singapore, gives in ormation from Melbourne a week instaint in thought by the Indian Queen:—"Our advices from Melbourne are up to the 6th September. All Straits produce was lower, even wooden houses and plants; better reaction was looked for in October, when the roads to the diggings would be again spence.

California.—Advices have been received from San Francisco to the 15th Oct. The intelligence from the mining district was vary satisfactory. At Jefferson, in Nevada, one company of 12 men took out in a day \$731; on the following day the same man took out \$45\$ in the foregoon. A correspondent from Maripost, under date the 25th Sept., says—" You remember, perhaps, that Jones and Evans discovered hast winter, on Missouri Gulei, one mile from this place, a mine, from within they took several thousand dolars. The vein sessed at one time exhausted, and Jones sold his interest for \$2000. On Monday they found a pocket, from which they fook \$5000; and yeaterday, at one o'clock, they had taken out a camp kettleful, estimated at \$9000 or \$5000. This gird is sometimes found in decomposed quarts, and at other times in a kind of slate, which adjoins the quarts. This vein is not above 1 ft. wide at any place, and what is more remarkable, in those places where the most gold is found the quarts almost disappears. There is a company on Sherlock's which made \$100 a day to the hand last week. I touch for the truth of these statements. A company of men, known as the Scott's Company, have turned the river at Scott's Bar, and have been working in the bed of the stream six weeks: three weeks of the time they run two toms, and averaged \$100 per day. They have ground enough to keep them employed for three months longer. At Minnesota and Chippo diggings, Sierra County, the misers are in high spirit at the liberal yield of their claim. The miners at Park's Bar, on the main Yuba, are doing w

CARDIGAN RAILWAY, AND HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

The principality of Wales, slithough for ages known to abound in mineral wealth, and from its romantic and picturesque mountain and sylvan accept long the favourite resort of those tourists who could brave the inconveniences attendant on the ab-The principality of Wales, although for ages known to abound in mineral wealth, and from its romantic and picturesque mountain and sylvan acentery long the favoratic resort of those tourists who could brave the inconveniences attendant on the absence of all commodious means of transit, antil the commencement of the present century presented difficulties of po common kind to travellers who wished to explore its alpine recesses. During the past forty years, however, considerable improvements have been gradually effected; the roads have been reconstructed on the most approved modern principles, hills have been lowered, and valleys raised, to facilitate the passage of carriages and horses; a progressive development of its mineral wealth has taken place; and at an early period of the introduction of the railway system, numerous plans were suggested for supplying the switzerland in ministure of the British dominions with this now indispensable means of transit, both for passenger and merchandise. In carrying out this designable consummation, the South Wiles Railway now forms a remarkable and important feature, as a trank line extending through the southern counties of Monmouth, Giamorgan, and Pembroke, terminating at the most western port of Mifford Hawen; and already lines of smaller extending the most western port of Mifford Hawen; and already lines of smaller extending at the most western port of Mifford Hawen; and produced lines, and that own to Liandeisloway, and one from Cardiff to Aberdare and Merthy Tjdvill, while measures are being pressed forward for the construction of a line from Shrewsbury through Montgomersyshire, by way of the Rea Valley, which we kave before noticed; and at no remote period it is most probable a complete network of railways will be constructed, until the large towns and populous mineral districts of the principality. It is with much pleasure we notice that a company has recently been established, under the exist of the Cardiffat heave the subject of the construction of the line of rai

WILKINS'S UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

On the first development of the process of electro-magnetism as applicable to legraphic communication, resulting from the important discovery of Ersted of the faction of the magnetic needle by an electric current, its principles were confined to artistrary signs by one, two, or more of such needles, which were read off, and committed to paper, as the movements occurred, by an attendant. Subsequently many ingenious plans have been patented for printing, or self-recording telegraphs, some of which are partially in use by telegraph companies both here and in America, which we enumerated in a recent Number of the Missing Journal, but which do not appair to act with that perfect success which the promoters hoped for. This arises in successes from complexity in the acting machinery, or inefficiency in the recording element, which, being a chemical compound, changing colour on the passage of a electric current, is liable to uncertainty, error, and contusion. We have recently called attention to the prospectus of the Universal relegraph Company, established for the purpose of extending the advantages of telegraphic communication on mediance economical terms than the public have inheret obstanted, which will be carried into effect, with ample return to the shareholders, by the employment of Wilkins' vietgraph, is prief description of which we gave in the Mining Journal of 20th March left under heading Wilkins's Steno-Telegraph, and now propose wenter into further destriction of the telegraph in action. The apparatus consists of two pairs of electro-magnetion of the telegraph in action. The apparatus consists of two pairs of electro-magnetion of the telegraph in action and the second part of the control of the telegraph in action and the second part of the control of the telegraph in action and the second part of the control of the electro-magnet is mounted to two magnetic parts of the proposed of the control of the c On the first development of the process of electro-magnetism as applicable to be graphic communication, resulting from the important discovery of Ersted of the &

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to any number of towns without intermediate operators; information can be sent with far greater rapidity than has ever yet been attained by any where means; only one wire is required, and a person at one station can set the instrument at a distant one is motion, and his message will be recorded even in the absence of the attendant, who, on his return, will find a ready for translation. Althought it is admitted that a carrent of electricity would follow a wire, if carried to the Antispeles, or completely round the earth, it is practically forms to be simpossible with the present means adopted for insulating such wire; so that, to send a telegraphic message now—days masy hundred miles, it is necessary to repeat the message at many different points along the line; but upon Mr. Wilkins's plan of insolation, although serve that it has not yet been tried on a length of wire, it is evident upon the face of it that insulation is now within our grasp, and that a longer length of line than has seer yet been proposed may now be erected, with a perfect assurance of a message being sent to the termination of long lines at once without the necessity of repeating, ensuring absolute animilation of time and space. This improved machinery will effort a complote alternition in telegraphic communication, through which the public at large will undoubtedly reap great and manifold advantages.

CHEMISTRY; THEORETICAL, PRACTICAL, AND ANALYTICAL,—This is the title of a new work by our talented correspondent, Dr. Sheridin Masspratt, F.R.S. E., M.R.I.A., F.G.S., founder of the Collegest Chemistry, Liverposi, the first part of which has just been published. The rapid strides of improvement which have taken place in the application of chemical science to the arts and manufacture have generated a want which this publication is calculated most completely to sepply. In compiling this cases on chemistry, as applied and relating to art and manufacture, it is rendered of the timost practical importance to the manufacture, by hesting added in every instance the restlonals of each fabrication, in order that practitioners may with facility go through the several detailed processes; and, judging from the part before us, an important feature presents itself, that of each article being complete in itself, thus evoiding the amonying necessity of numerous references. Dr. Muspratt, himself so highly glitted with the necessary espabilities for such an undertaking, is extensively acquainted with genitlemen in every branch of technology, thus enabling him to collect every required information, to which personally he might not have secess. The work, which will form a perfect encyclopedia of chemistry, will be completed in about 36 shilling parts, and illustrated by about 1000 first-rate woodcuts; the frontispice is a highly-finished engraved uninfature of Dr. Muspratt, from a photograph of chemical operations, and of the utimost importance for reference to the chemist and the manufacturer. We shall take an opportunity of again referring to it as the work progresses.

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in chemical operations, and of the ulmost importance for reference to the chemist and the manufacturer. We shall take an opportunity of sgaln referring to it as the work progresses.

RAILWAY DANGERS, AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.—A pamphlet under this title, by Mr. Win. Peters, has just been published by Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange. The author first takes a review of the most sessious accidents which have occurred, particularly Frodsham and Clay Cross, in 1851, Hornsey and Straffan, in 1853; and cites many circumstances in connection with these awful casualties as evidences of defective systems. Among his suggestions for the security of the lives and limbs of the passengers, he shows that in all cases where a train is brought to an involuntary standstill, it should be a universal and understood rule that the passengers alight and seek safety by the side of the road, until the cause of stoppage is removed, instead of keeping their places and waiting a collision, as at Hornsey and Straffan, in that some better danger-signat be adopted than the dull red lights now in use—the very worst colour for radiation; that in all chances of esculaties an appeal should be made to the sense of hearing, as well as sight; said that small torches or ready-trimmed lamps should be always at hand, in ease of accidents in tunnels. The plan adopted on the South-Eastern line is strongly recommended for adoption throughout the country—never to let a train pass any station until it is signalled from the station run late; but it appears not to be adopted on any other line in the country. These pages contain many useful hints to railway directors and officials, and many suggestions, which, if acted on, would undoubtiedly tend to lessen the number of accidents, and secure greater safety to the public in railway travelling.

The CIRCLE OF THE SCIENCES,—Messrs. W.S. Orr and Co. announce the early publication of a series of short-treatises, to include the most recently-acquired information on every useful and attractive section of human acquirem

price which will place it within the reach of every class of readers.

The CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY—REMUNERATION OF LITTERATEURS.

—Mesers Bradbury and Evans have been appointed printers ordinary and extraordinary to the Crystal Palace Company. Their contract with the company contains a clause which affects literature and the rewards of literary pens. They are to pay the authors of the books they print for the company, and to pay such prices as the company shall direct to be paid;—in other words, the company will draw cheques for their authors upon their printers, and Messes. Bradbury and Evans must get their money back out of the profits of their printing. Their first payments will include sums, not too liberal or too large, to Sir Gardner Wilkinson and Mr. Layard. So unusual a contract has elicited many speculative remarks.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in December is 878,2461, against 781,9451 in the corresponding month of last year, and the total called in the past twelve months has been U, 200,0284, against 8,013,6041 in 1820.

BOILER-BURSTING PREVENTED.—The Nasheitle Banner editor has seen and examined an invention, which, he says, puts it out of the power of an engineer to explode a boller, either through negligence or purposely. This improvement provides the upper part of the boiler with two openings or apertures, in addition to that for the safety-valve, and the bottom of the boiler with one. These apertures are closed by one cylinder and piston, and by two valves, which are arranged to pass the water from the boiler on to the fire under it when the steam gets to a given height, thus damping down the fires, and preventing explosion should the safety-valve and engineers fail to perform their functions. This safety guard is intended to be independent of the engineer, beyond his control entirely, to be enclosed, locked up, and the key placed in the possession of the captain, the impector having previously determined the amount of pressure the boiler will bear, and adjusted the pse upon the lever accordingly. In one experiment, when more steam was raised than was necessary, the extra quantity immediately lifted the guard, and the water rashed out upon the fire and put it out, soon reducing the steam to the proper point. This improvement can be adapted to the locomotive boiler, and all other steam boilers.—New Fork Tribune.—As our contemporary does not say the above plan is an American invention, or even patented there, we presume that it is the same double action safety-valve invented and patented by our correspondent, Mr. G. F. Goble, and published in the Missing Journal some months ago. Mr. Goble, we believe, then sent drawings of the same to an American firm for their approval: that these "go-ahead" people have practically adopted and approved of their safety and feasibility is evident, while our engineers are waitin

to sait every contingency. We believe the plan only wants publicity to get it unversally adopted.]

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—The November number of Appleton's American Mechanics' Magazine concludes the publication of Major Barnard's "Theoretical Investigation of the Caloric Engine," in which he asserts that "the machine, whose perfect success was amounced only six montiss ago as "the most important invention of the age," after an effort or performance so feeble that it ought scarcely to be called a trial trip, is now condemned as old iron." The editor observes that "The language used by Major Barnard might lead to the conclusion that the disbelieves in the praeticability of using heated air at all as a motive agent. This, as we are assured by the major himself, is, however, nor the case. Theoretically, he concedes that air has largely the advantage of steam in economy of heat; but there are, however, practical difficulties in the way of its employment, which have thus far caused the failure of every attempt. These practical difficulties may yet be evercome. The experiment of Capt. Erricson has, at least, had the effect of awakening the attention of scientific and practical men on the subject, and we may acon hear of a successful hot-air engine, even if the ones now being placed in the ship should be inefficient."

GREAT WELSH SILVER-LEAD MINES.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday, the cause "Gibson v. Arrowsmith," occupied the entire day. It appears that Mr. Henry Gibson was the plaintiff) was the purser of a mine in Carmarthenshire, called. "The Great Welsh Silver-lead Mine," which was divided into 16 parts or shares. Mr. Arrowsmith (the defendant) was a tradesman in New Bond-street, and the friend of Mr. Lurchin, who was the chairman of the committee of management. The mine was worked on the Oset-book System. It having been ascertained that a person called Phillips, who twed in the neighbourhood of the mrine, and held half a share (a 35d part), was desirous to dispose of the same, the directors sent the plaintiff down to purchase it; and accordingly bought it for 315f. It was afterwards put up to accion at the offices of the company. Several of the shareholders were present and became bidders, but the defondant (who was introduced by Mr. Larchin) was ultimately declared the purchaser at the sum of 1900. It subsequently appeared that it was inconvenient for him to pay that amount in money, upon which the plaintiff offered to take his bills. They were afterwards renewed, at his own request, two or three times. A dinner was given to the plaintiff by the shareholders, at which it was agreed to present him with a piece of place, and 1804, was voted, out of the 1000, paid by the defendant for that purpose. The directors found fault with the plaintiff for them, the plaintiff ad to take them up. The defendant having failed to provide for them, the plaintiff ad to take them up. ing bills instead of money, in consequence of which he get the bills discounted; and when they arrived at materity, the defendant having fulled to provide for them, the plaintiff had to take them up. The defendant having fulled to provide for them, the plaintiff had to take them up. The defendant had put a plea on the record that the bills were obtained by frand or covin; and it was attempted to be shown that some extravagant representations were minde at the auction and at the dinner to the defendant to the prospects of the mind, which it was predicted would make the fortunes of all the adventurers. No dividend had, however, yet been paid; and the only ore which the defendant had seen was a large piece, said to have been sent up from the mine before he bought his share. It was also ondescroured to show that a sufficient title to the mining sett had not been obtained, it being alleged by the defendant had the contract of the property of the sent of lease; but a lease from a Miss Lucas, the owner of a portion of the property, to Messra. Williams and Bonwell, was put in, and an assignment from them to fir. Larchin and four other persons. The learned judge left, it to the jury to say whether the defendant had proved the misraps sentations which he had alleged and put upon the record, as an answer to the plaintiff's chaim upon the defendant's two acceptances. The jury retired, and after being absent for two hours, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff on the first issue, which merely applied to the making of the two promisory notes, but for defendant on the two masterial issues, as to fraud and misrepresention.

HOLLOWAY's QINTERINT AND PILLS, EFFICACIOUS REMEDIES BY THEME TO THE METERS AND THE THEME TO THE THE TO T

HOLLOWAY'S GINTMINIT AND PILLS, EFFICACIOUS REMEINES FOR THE CERE OF SCORDUTIC EXCUPTIONS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. John Mills, of Great Ducic-street, Manchester, dated July 18, 1839, "To Prof. Holloway-8 hr: Pivey pars ago my wife had a very troubissome cruption, which broke out on the snele, and ultimately settled into an extractive wound. She tried various applications, and had medical advice also, but to no purpose, and at last she began to despair. A friend, however, recommended your ointness and pills, and by using these trily valuable, medicines the wound was completely healed, and it is now four months since, and there is not the silghtest appearance of a return." Sold by all druggists, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMINT AND PILLS, EFFICACIOUS REMEINES FOR THE CREW OF THE CARLOW OF THE COLUMN AND OTHERS—UNFURCHED AND OTHERS—UNFURCHED, with the first minutes will of Repetits—park, there is not the silghtest appearance of a return." Sold by all druggists, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMINT AND PILLS, EFFICACIOUS REMEINES FOR THE CREW OF THE CARLOW OF THE COLUMN AND OTHERS—UNFURCHED AND OTHERS—UNFURCHED, within five minutes wilk of Repetits—park, there is now four months alrees, and other conventions, if required, within five minutes wilk of Repetits—park, there is no the professional pr

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

J. Atkins: Ashpits for grates. J. Stevens: Bearings of axies for gra-meters.—P.

A. Le C. de P. Lainemoreau: Preventing necidents on railways.—W. Parker: Bearings for machanery.—A. A. N. S. de Montferier: Rotary stema-origines.—H. Walker: Communication between guard and driver.—J. Prast: Machine for forging, dec., penjudies, dec., in metal.—A. Easton: Liquid for producing light.,—V. A.

Delande: New metallic commonistion.—J. Gedge: Consuming smoke; metallic commonds—M. Fitzgerald: Communicating between parts of railway strains.—J. El., and B., and J. Mingrawe: Hot-air stoves.—D. Prast: Arrangements, for raising thimbles.—W. F. Greenfield: Communicating between parts of railway trains.—J. Bristow and H. Attyood: Marine boliers.—

J. Clare. jan.: Manufacture of bar and sheet metals, and machinery for same, and application thereof.—S. and S. V. Abraham: Communicating information to persons in charge of railway trains.—J. Bandeid: Railway signal.—A. Hoffstaedt: Artificial ultramarine.

in charge of railway trains.—J. Banfield: Railway signal.—A. Hoffstaedt: Artificial ultramarine.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

H. Turner, Wilson-street, Limebouse—New mode of applying hyranile power to windiamses, for weighting anchors, and lifting heavy weights.

T. Gray and J. Reid, both of Newcastle—Improvements in treating or preparing black lead.

I. S. Bell, Washington Chemical Works, Newcastle—upon-Tyne—Improvements in the masufacturing fless, Lancahire—Improvements in apparatus for the manufacturing C. Phillips, Birmingham—Improvements in shaping members.

B. Birms, Wentworth, Yorkshire—Improvements in working and ventilating C. Topham, Hoxton—Improvements in apparatus for inessuring liquids, gases, and other elastic fluids, and for regulating the flow hereof; which apparatus may also be applied to the obtaining a motive power.

N. Callin, Roman Catholic College of Maynooth—Means of protecting iron of every kind against the action of the weather, of rain, spring, and sea-water, so that iron thus protected may be used for roefing, for cisterns, pipes, gutters, window-frames, telegraphic wires, for marine, and various other purposes.

W. Smith, Satisbury-street, Adelpin—Certain improvements in the machinery for, and method of making and laying down submarine and other telegraphic cables; which machinery is also applicable and is claimed for the making of ropes and cables; which machinery is also applicable and is claimed for the making of ropes and cables; which machinery is also applicable and is claimed for the making of ropes and cables; which machinery is also applicable and is claimed for the making of ropes and cables; which machinery is also applicable and is claimed for the making of ropes and cables; which machinery is also applicable and is claimed for the making of ropes in bricks.

G. Desreis, Harlow, Pasex—Improvements in lamps.

G. Beray, Orescent-place, Burton-creasent—Invention of a revolving engine, to be worked by steam, air; gases, or water.

J. Horton, jun., Staffordshire—Improvemen

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FOREST OF DEAN.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, all the COAI lying in the following VEINS, as specified below:

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The Severa and Wye Transcoad to the South Wales Radway, at the Port of Sydney (which is distant four miles), and the proposed Central Bean Forest Railway, both run by the side of this desirable property, so that it is admirably situated with regard to future trade with all parts of the kingdom. There is 'a demand for any quantity that can be raised, at very renumerating prices.

Twenty-four acres of the upper seam are leased for 21 years, from June, 1852, into which a shaft has been sunk, and a steam-engine creoted. The coal is proved to be of very superior description, with a capital hard roof. This lease will not be included in the above sale or letting. The small coal of the upper seam makes first-rate coke; this vein dips about 3½ in. in a yard. The estimated quantity in the three veins is upwards of 2,000,000 tons. The dead-rent is £20 per annum, which will be liquidated by the over-workings, in the usual way.

The Dean Forest Coal-field, being one of the nearest to London, is placed in a superior position to supply the metropolis with coal, and is destined to outstrip all competitors. The recent formation of railways and docks is rapidly developing the rich deposits of iron and coal in this splendid district. When the lines now projected are completed, this forest will not be surpassed by any other mineral region, as a fine field for investment.

The coal property now offered, presents a bona fide opportunity of realising a-hand-some fortune, by a comparatively small outlay.

For particulars as to quantities, &c., apply at the office of Her Majesty's Gaveller, at Coleford, where the official plans are kept.

MINES AND MINERAL PROPERTY.—PARTIES having such

MINES AND MINERAL PROPERTY.—PARTIES having such to DISPOSE OF, and which will bear investigation, may do so by SALE or on ERASE.—Apply, with full particulars and ferms, at the offices of Messrs, DICK-SON, RUTHYEN, and CO., No. 4, Corbet-court, Gracethurch-street, London.

SON, RUTHYEN, and CO., No. 4, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, London. 56

NINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREAD-NEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, heet to call attention to the favourable opportunity of INVESTING in BRITISH MINES, particularly in those dividing their profits every two or three months, which average from 15 to 20 per cent., with every prospect of continuance, and being free from fluctuation, such as Consols, railway, and other securities; and respectfully direct attention to the PURCHASE of SHARES in many PROGRESSIVE MINES, being in full operation, with efficient machinery, &c., for the development and bringing the same into a profitable state of working, which, at present prices, cannot fall to remunerate all who invest; a careful selection of such alone can be obtained by a daily communication with agents of high scientific and practical experience of the principal mines in Deves, Cornwall, and Wales.

T. Fuller and can effect purchases or sales of every description.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Bailway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the FATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread evolupit into its centre, which, being patent right, tatalibly distinguishes of from all initiations, and enumes the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved.

hinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Corawa

SAFETY FUSE.— Measrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-BALLICE, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Boyal Arenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe, Measrs. BRUNTON &CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

A SEATING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by John Micchell, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

A NTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—

POURTH CALL OF ONE POIND (making 27 per share paid up).—The Board of Directors of this company beg to inform the shareholders, that a CALL of TWENTY-FYEVE FRANCS, or ONE POUND, per share has been decided upon, which will be PAYABLE on the 5th day of January, 1864. The payments can be made in London at the bank of Messrs, Matthieu and Son; in Paris, at the bank of Messrs, Matthieu and Son; in Paris, at the bank of Messrs, Martineau, 8. Rue de Provence; and in Rotterdoin, at the bank of Messrs, Erfenheits and Son.

It is necessary that the certificates held by such sharcholders as may be desirous of paying to the London bankers of the company, be produced at the offices of the company, in Camion-street, live days previously to such payment being made. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum will be sharged on all arrears of call.

By order, RIXON AND SON, Solicitors to the Company.

1), King William-street, London, Nov. 30, 1853.

CHESTER AND HOLVHEAD RAILWAY.—COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, via HOLVHEAD
Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st December, 1853, the THROUGH
BOOKING ARRANGEMEN'S for PASSENGERS will be CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY to the EXPRESS VESSLES of the CHESTER AND HOLVHEAD COMPANY, which leave Kingstown at 9 a.m., and Holyhead at 5.50 r.m.
General Manager's Office, Chester, Oct. 24, 1855.

J. O. BINGER.

General Manager's Office, Chester, Oct. 24, 1855.

TEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—TENDERS WANTED.—THE DIRECTORS REREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES during six months ending 30th June, 1854, to be delivered in such quantities as may be required, free of expenses, at the Company's Store House, Newensite Station:—
Timber of various kinds, Oak Keys and Pins, Malleable Iron, Nalls, Cast Iron Wheels, Railway Chairs, Metal Castings, Tuess, Newensite Station:—
Timber of various kinds, Oak Keys and Pins, Malleable Iron, Nalls, Cast Iron Wheels, Railway Chairs, Metal Castings, Tuess, Copper, Steel, Fin, Tallow, Grease, Candles, Oils, Turpentine, Oil Cloth Covers, Rope, Hemp, Span Yarn, Oakum, Cotton, Waste, and other Articles, as specified in the printed form of tender, which may be had on application at the offices of the company, Central Station, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and which, when properly filled up, and addressed under cover to the directors, will be received at the said offices, on or before Saturday the 17th Docember.

Payments will be made for the quanty delivered during each three months, by bill at three months, or in each, educating discount, at the option of the directors.

By order, JOHN ADAMSON, Clerk to the company.
Central Station, Nov. 28, 1853.

LAMORGAN AND CARDIFF COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

LAMORGAN AND CARDIFF COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

--Notice is hereby given, that in order to WORK EFFECTUALLY the SIX FEET VEIN, from which coals are raised in the Treceastle Slip, a certain number of SHARES (prior to the next general meeting of the adventurers on the 12th December next) may be PURCHASED, upon application to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where the purser's report can be perused, and prospectuses given, with Kov. 30, 1833.

By order, CHRISTR. COOKE, Sec. pro tem.

THE UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

the company, where the purser's report can be perused, and prospectises given, with requisite information, between the hours of Eleven and Three of clock daily. Nov. 36, 1938.

Nov. 36, 1938.

THE UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY. (PROVENDALLY REDISTRIES)

(RONDENDALLY REDISTRIES)

In 150,000 shares of Ze each.—Poponic if per share, payable on allotment, and the remainder. THE STEEL MARCH 31, 1854.

ANDREW CALDICOTT, Esq. (Messr. Burmester Bruthers, St. Helen's-place). THE STEEL CHAPMAN, Esq. (Reser. Caldicott, Sons, and Wilcocks), Cheapeide. FREDERICK BURMESTER (Messr. Burmester Bruthers, St. Helen's-place). THOMAS CHAPMAN, Esq. (Messr. Burmester Bruthers, St. Helen's-place). THOMAS CHAPMAN, Esq. (Messr. Walker, Parker, and Co., Abcharob-lane). Observed of the County of Hereford—CHARMAN, Copt. The Hon. WALTER BOUKCHIER DEVEREUX, R. N. STANDISH GROVE GRADY, Esq., Middle Temple, Recorder of Gravesend. WILLIAM LEAP, Esq. (Messr. Leaf, Sinth, Leads, and Co.), Old Change. Capt. ALEXANDER L. MONTGOMERY, R.N., Director of the Atlas Assurance Co. Capt. ALEXANDER L. MONTGOMERY, R.N., Director of the Atlas Assurance Co. Capt. ALEXANDER L. MONTGOMERY, R.N., Director of the Atlas Assurance Co. Capt. ALEXANDER L. MONTGOMERY, R.N., Director of the Dundee, Perth, and Aberden L. Alexander Comporation Inquiries.

JAMES ANDERSON, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., E.B., Director of the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction Railway Company, Ediaburgh.

EDWARD BEST, M.R.L.S., Bilston.

ALFRED HEATTHER, Esq., 27, Broad-street, Portsmouth, W. LOGIE, Esq. (Messrs. Logie and Bisher, Writers to the Signet), Glasgow. Heaville and Capt. Alexander Co. Messrs. Logie and Bisher, Writers to the Signet), Glasgow. Heaville and Capt. Messrs. Mayor M

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of affording, throughout the United Kingdom, greatly increased advantages of telegraphic communication, at a much reduced rate of charge.

With this object the directors have availed themselves of the telegraphic improvements recently patented by Mr. J. W. Wikins, the inventor, whose services they have secured for the effectual development of this most important system, and whose practical experience in the working and management of electric telegraphs, both in this country and the United States of America, will be most valuable to the company. The following are the chief advantages contemplated by this sompany:—

1. Communication with nearly 800 principal towns or places in the United Kingdom.

2. An uniform charge of Sixpence per message (not exceeding Twenty words) to any of the company's stations.

3. The message written by the telegraph instrument itself.

4. Simultaneous transmission, without the need of intermediate operators.

5. Extreme simplicity.

6. Superior insulators.

7. Greatly increased rapidity of operation.

8. One operator only required at each telegraph.

9. The most perfect accuracy.

It is intended that the telegraphic wires shall traverse the Queen's highway, passing through, and having an instrument at, each principal town or city.

Arrangements have been made for vesting the patent rights in trustees for the company. Application will be made to Farliament for an Act of incorporation, to enable the company to carry out the foregoing objects. In the meantime, the company will be formed under a Deed of Settlement, pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies' Acts, in which is embodied the usual limitation of liability clause.

The estimates have been carefully prepared and considered, and the directors feel confident of a highly remunerative return for the capital invested.

It is intended to commence telegraphing so soon as any section of the work is completed, by which means income will be obtained upon the very first expenditure.

Prorosup Taurry

additional word.

Applications for shares (in the subjoined form) to be addressed to the secretary, at the company's offices, No. 5, Ludgate-hill, London, or to Mesers. W. O. and W. Hunt, solicitors, 3, Whitehall-place, and Mesers. Few and Co., solicitors, Covent-garden; Mesers. Brunton and Son, Auction Mart, Bank; John H. Anderson, Esq., 17, Throg-morton-street; Mr. Nathaniel Lee, stock and sharebroker, 33, Bennett's-hill, Birningham; and Mesers. Hobbs and Sheppard, Sweeting-street, Liverpool; from any of whom forms, prospectuses, and further information may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

ASSAYS BY MITCHELL.

0 oz. 16 dwt. 8 gr.

0 6 12 Average. Average, Amalgamation by assay, of to 6, 278 lbs. 48-275 gr. 17 dwts. 10 grs. per ton.

Amalgamation by assay, of to 6, 278 lbs. 48-275 gr. 15 dwts. 20 grs. per ton.

Copies of the report can be had on application at the company's offices.

O BERNHOF MINING COMPANY.—A MEETING of the shareholders was held at the offices of the Company, 50, Threadmedde-street, on Thursday, the 24th day of November, 1853, 20HN BROWNE, Esq., in the chair.

The following resolutions were moved and carried unanimously:

That the accounts, showing a balance of profit in favour of the mines, to the 30th September last, of £184 los., and a cash balance in London, to the 24th November, of £194 ss. sd., be passed.

That in view of the necessity of rendering efficient the usine and permanent works of the mine at Obermhof proper, for which purpose the canal constructions, stamps, water-wheel, and general reduction appliances have been undertaken, at a cost of about £3000 (the working capital reserved for this and other purposes being but £5400), an issue of 4600 out of the 8000 reserved shares do take place rateably among the present shareholders at par, giving a proportion of one new share to the holder of every eight old shares, and that the shareholders be required to declare in writing to the secretary their option on or before the 3d of Deccaber next, such option not being exercised by that day to be considered as an intention not to take the new shares; also by that day to be considered as an intention not to take the new shares; also by that day to be considered as an intention not to take the new shares; also by that day to be considered as an intention not to take the new shares; also by that day to be considered as an intention not to take the new shares; also by that day to be considered as an intention not to take the new shares; also long and the state that the current quarter has so far advanced the said new shares shall not participate in the present quarter's profits, but begin to do so from the lat January next.

50. Threadneedle-street accounts and mines, with extracts from correspondence, can be had by the shareholders, on application at the offices of the company, on and after the 25t

TENDERS for a quantity of rich COPPER ORE, from their mines in Germany, and Samples of the copper may be obtained at Messrs. French and Smith brokers, St. Senet's-place, City.—11, Bucklersbore,

ASSAU MINING COMPANY—A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HOLDEN on Wednesday next, 7th inst., ac offices of the company, 11, Bucklersbury, at Two, P.M., to take into considering the property of acquiring two valuable concessions of copper mines, offered on a dvantageous terms.

By order, ROBERT WATSON, Sec. 76

ORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.-Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholder NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY will be HELD at the Lon-avern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 15th day of December inst. to o'clock in the afternoon, for the Election of the Committee of Management for

One o'clock in the atternoon, for the Execusion of the communities of the page.

And notice is hereby further given, that at this meeting a motion will be made and id upon the table, to be sanctioned at a subsequent special general meeting, in terms of the contract of converted of the company, for reducing the number of the knamittee of management from ten to six, exclusive of two of the managers of the knaming on the example on members of committee.

The Transfer-books of the sompany will be shut from the 5th to the 19th day of Dember inst.

By order of the committee,

JOHN TATLOR AND SONS, Managers.

by order of the committee,
JOHN TAYLOB AND SONS, Managers.
6, Queen-street-place, Thames-street, London, Dec. 1, 1853.

G. Queen-street-place, Transes-street, London, Dec. 1, 1953.

OLD MINING SHAREHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that I a PUBLIC MEETING will be HELD (in accordance with my letter published in the Baily News of 1st inst.), at the London Tavern, on Thursday next, at One o'clock punctually, of the shareholders of the following companies:—Australian Consols, Australian Mutual, Great Nugget Vein, West Granach, Golden Mountain of Mariposa, New South Wales Gold, Australian Freehold, British Australian Gold, Lewis Hill Range, L'Aigle d'Or, Chartered Australian Cordillera, Lake Bathurst, and London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company, for the purpose of considering the best means to be adopted to obtain a balance-sheet of the above companies, which the directors so illegally withhold from us. Signed, H. GUEDALLA. P.S.—Communications (pre-paid) are invited, addressed 17, King's Arms-yard.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is enabled to submit SHARES at or about the following PRICES:—
Mixon Great Consola, 16s. Trevallack, 20 at 5s.
St. Austell, 41 4.
Mary Ann, 445.
Tamar Maria, 12s. 6d.
Caradon Wood, 5s. 6d.
Norbury, 10s.
Tiberon. 454.

Charchstoke, 12. 6d. Crookhaven, 210%. Clowance. Wood, 7s. Combmartin, 5s. Devon Buller Great Cons., 25 at 8s.
ast Bosoru, 4s. 6d.
smoor Eliza, £1 1s.
reat Sheba Consols, £29.
irent Wheal Hugo, 12s.

NG SHARES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is enabled to mit SHARES at or about the following PRICES:—

Mixon Great Consola, 16s.

Mixy Ann, £45.

New E. Crownd., 200 at 6s.

New E. Crownd., 200 at 6s.

Norbury, 10s.

Norbury, 10s.

Norbury, 10s.

Pendeen Consols, £14.

Pendeen Consols, £14.

Pendeen Consols, £14.

Pernam Wh. Jane, 17s. 6d.

Pernam W

Transack Consols, 10s.

Lonsdate, 25.

Konarda, 25.

N.B. Low-priced share in other mines of good promise, subject to only small periodical calls, to be had on application; and impariting advice will be given as to their merits when required. Instructions to buy or sell promply executed. Letters addressed (post paid) be CHARLES GURNEY, mining commission agent, Hall of Commerce, Tareadneedle-street, London, will meet prompt attention.

LOCKE FURNISH OPINIONS, &c., on the AGRICULTURAL VALUE and MINERAL RESOURCES OF ESTATES FOR SALE, and MAKE SELECTIONS OF INTENDING PURCHASERS,—48, Sackylle-street, Dublin.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT. REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mines or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

WANTED,—A HIGH-PRESSURE BOILER, plain, with hemispherical ends, about 3 ft. 6 in. diameter, and 28 ft. long, plates 1/2 in., and well equal to a pressure of 60 lbs.—Apply to "A. Y. Z.," Mining Journal office, 26, fleet-street, London.

FOR SALE,—A SECOND-HAND SIX-WHEELED LOCO-MOTIVE ENGINE and TEXDER, in good order; will be sold a bargain, Apply to George Worsdell and Co., railway wheel and axle manufacturers, Warrington

STEAM-ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a 60-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, nearly new, and of the best construction, with or without boilers,— Apply to Mr. Josiah Phillips, engineer, Marazion, Cornwall. TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 16-horse ecndensing HAND-GEAR STEAM-ENGINE, with two strong SPUR WHEELS, WIND-ING-SHAFT, and DRUMS, made by Sherratts, of Salford, and is in excellent condition.—Apply to James Howard, Lordsfield Colliery, Turner-lane, Ashton-under-Lyne, near Manchester.

A 30-inch CYLINDER STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A 30-inch CYLINDER STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.

ANSEGOLIAN MINE, CROWAN, CORNWALL.—TO BI SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent 30-inch cylinder STEAM ENGINE, 9 ft. by 8 ft. stroke (manufactured within the last two years by Messandys, Vivian, and Co., Hayle Copperhouse), with one boiler, about 9 tona, cisters and all wood work of engine-house and boiler-house, &c.

For a view of the same, apply to Capt. John Reprodis, Nansegollan Mine, Crowan and for further particulars, and to treat for the same, application must be made to Capt. Nicholas Vivian, Camborne; or to Mr. Henry V. Newton, auctioner and lecused emigration agent, Camborne,—Camborne, Cornwall, Oct. 20, 1863.

OAL PROPERTY.—FOR SALE or LEASE, the valuable SEAM of COAL under the SALISBURY ESTATE, in Chesterfield county, in the State of Virginia. The coal is of excellent quality, suitable for the manufacture of gas, and general manufacture purposes. The estate, containing about 1500 acres, has been thoroughly proved by the works of the Chesterfield Coal and Iron Mining Company, whose property bounds three addes of the Salisbury estate.—Applications for information to be addressed to Mr. G. P. Berkinshaw, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO CAPITALISTS.—CARMARTHENSHIRE AND GLAMOR-GANSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.—The AGENT of an ESTATE, comprising 12,000 acres, calls the attention of IRONMASTERS, COLLIERS, MANUFACTUREES, and CAPITALISTS in general, to the announcement, that he is prepared to ENTER into ARRANGEMENTS with respectable parties for the LEASING, onlong terms of various descriptions, of ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS, and STEAM COAL, and CULM, IRONSTONE, LIME, MARBLE, FLAG, and other QUARRIES, FIRE CLAY, and BRICK EARTH, with easy communication by railway and canal with the scaport towns of Lianelly and Fembrey; also, SITES for the ERECTION of MANUFACTORIES, &c.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Fren. L. Bnows, solicitor, or Mr. Ws. Rosses, mineral agent, Llanelly, Carmartheashire.

TO COAL MINERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET, at a royalty in the sounds of Saray, a COLLIERY, and the COAL under about 200 acres of LANI, in the sounds of Saray expense, page 15% (which have been sunk at a large expense).

O COAL MINERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET, at a royalty or free share, a COLLIERY, and the COAL under about 200 acres of LAND; in the county of Somerset, having pits (which have been sunk at a large expense), coal-barton rights of landing, &c. The principal pit (where the coal has been but little worked) is of the depth of between 30 and 60 fms. The seams are of considerable thickness, and the coal is of good quality. The colliery is near the Bristol and Exeter Railway, commanding the markets of the West of England, which are now principally supplied from Wales at a heavy cost. Full opportunity will be allowed for proving the coal and the colliery previously to a lease being taken.—For particulars, apply to J. and H. Livett, solicitors, Small-street, Bristol.

MPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.—NOTICE.—That a large quantity of IRON ORE, on the Mulgrare Estate, near-Whitby, belonging to the Marquess of Normanby, is now ready TO LET. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliffs facility the German Ocean, is from 8 to 15 ft, in thick ness, and is allowed by competent authority to be much the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 16 miles by sea of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesbro' both the above places now becoming celebrated for the manufacture of iron. The seam will be divided, so as to suit companies; and further information may be obtained, on application to Mr. Kerr, at Lythe Hall Office, near Whitby.

Lythe Hall, October 7th, 1853.

TO BE LET, the LOWER VEINS, or SEAMS, of ANTHRACITE COAL in an ESTATE near the Port of Saundersfoot, PEMBROKESHIRE this anthracite is of very superior quality.—Apply to Mr. Joshua Ricmardson, C.E.

TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR SOLD, a valuable TRACT, containing all the well-known VEINS of ANTHRACITE COAL and IBON MINE of the county of GLAMORGAN.—For further particulars, apply to "D. E. F.," Post-office, Neath.

PROCKTER UNITED.—We would ADVISE the adventurers in these mines NOT TO SELL THEIR SHARES at the quoted price. We consider the property worth more than double the amount, as the prospects are good, and we shall come into the market in the course of a short time with a parcel of rich lead ore.

Dec. 1, 1853.

JOHN DALE.

FOX TOR TIN MINING COMPANY.—The OFFICES of this company are REMOVED to No. 9, AUSTINFRIARS.

J. HUNTER, Sec.

TREBURGET CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—The OFFICES of this company are REMOVED to No. 9, AUSTINFRIARS.
J. HUNTER, Sec. 1, 1833.

TREBURGET CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

In 25,000 shares of £1 each.

NOTICE.—The shareholders and public are hereby informed, that henceforth the ONLY LEGITIMATE SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF SHARES in this company are those ISSUED at ONE POUND each, and bearing the panny stamp, being signed by Two members of the Committee of Management, and countersigned by the secretary. Offices, 9, Austinfriars, Dec., 1853.

By order, J. HUNTER, Sec.

TREBURGET CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL

TREBURGET CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee of Management of this company, held this 25th day of November, 1853,

14 was resolved:—

That not withstanding the repeated advertisements in the public papers of the shares no money whatever has been paid, it was resolved, that the number of shares be reduced to 25,000 of £1 each instead of 59,000 at 10s, each. That from henceforth no shares be recognised by the company except those of £1 per share, such shares being properly stamped, and duly signed by two members of the committee of management, and counter-signed by the secretary.

That the shareholders be requested to leave their shares with the secretary, in order to have them exchanged for the new scrip.

That the above resolutions be printed and circulated mong the shareholders, and advertised in the morning papers and Mining Journal.

10 HM MARSHALL, Chairman.

JOHN MARSHALL, Chi J. HUNTER, Secretary.

9, Austinfriars, London.

CREAT POLGOOTH MINE—FIRST INSTALMENT OF TEN
SHILLINGS OF CALL OF FIFTEEN SHILLINGS FER SHARE.—The
committee appointed by the adventurers in the above mine at a general meeting, held
6th September last, now EARNESTLY CALL upon those adventurers who have not
yet paid the above instalment, to FORWARD the same forthwith to the London and
County Bank, 21, Lombard-street. It can scarcely be expected that gentlemen will
undertake the management of so extensive and important a property, however great
the results are likely to prove hereafter, if they are not furnished with the means to
carry out the system agreed to by the adventurers themselves, and for which they
voted the necessary funds. Every information respecting the above mine, and necess
to all the books and papers connected therewise, may be had by any adventurer at
the offices of the secretary, 58, Old Broad-street.

Dated Nov. 18, 1853. By order of the Committee, WM. C. FOULKES,

WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON) MINING COMPANY

—At the BI-MONTHLY MEETING of the shareholders of this company,
held at the officer of the company, No. 1, Cudhion-court, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 29sh day of November, 1853,
OSMUND LEWIS, Esq., in the chair,

OSMUND LEWIS, Eq., in the chair,

The misutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Resolved,—That a call of is, per share be and is hereby made open the shares of the company, and that the same be payable at the office of the company, on or before Tuesday, the 6th of December next.

Essolved,—That the following shareholders be and are hereby elected the committee of management until the next by-mouthly meeting:—Messire. Hill, Lewis, Crossley, Davall, jun., Harvig and Lawrence.

Resolved,—That Messre. Lewis and Davall, jun., be and are hereby appointed the trustees of the company.

Challenge court, Old Broad-street, Nov. 29, 1853.

rustees of the company.

1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Nov. 29, 1853.

Stanumies of Caramatt-In the Dire-Warden's Canrt, HENRY ROELL (Plaintiff), and JAMES HERRON (De

RENRY MOELL (Plaintiff), and JAMES HERRON (Defondant). IN RE GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINZ.

IN RE GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINZ.

DEGREE, made in this cause, and bearing date the 12th day of November, as Public AUCHION will be HOLDEN at the White Hart Hotel, Hayle, on Wednesday, the 14thday of Docember next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in SELLING EIGHT (1924ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, of the said MINE, or semany of the said shares as shall be necessary to satisfy the said Order, or Decree, and the slike PAHTS, or SHARES, of and in the ORES, HALVANA, BROUNDES, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, and OTHER REFECTS, upon and belonging to the said WINE, "For Further information, upplication may be made to Messer. Rescuels and Buyles, solicitors, Fenance; or to Mr. Stekes, solicitor, Trum. Dated Registrar's Ofice, Trumo, Nov. 80, 1859.

Stangaries of Cornwell-On the Dire-Warden's Conrt.

NOELL v. POWNALL—SAME v. HERRON.

IN RE TRANNACK AND ROSENCE MINE.

ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the above-mentioned causes, and bearing date respectively the 12th day of November instant, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the White Hart Hosel, Hayle, on Wednesday, the 14th day of December, at Three O'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING TWENTY (1024ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant, Robert Pownall, and TWENTY (1024ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant James Herron, of and in the said MINE, and o'rather into may be made to Mestre. Roseories and Davies, solicitors, Fennance; or to Mr. Stokes, solicitor, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Nov. 30, 1853.

MOUNT'S BAY, PENZANCE, CORNWALL.-VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MOUNT'S BAY, PENZANCE, COENWALL.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

M. R. JOHN SCORSE WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Railway Hotel, Penzance, all those desirable PREMISES called the "BATHS," with the valuable and improvable PLOT OF GROUND adjoining and surrounding the same, situate on the Esphanade, PENZANCE, now in the occupation of the propertor, Mr. Timothy Bart, and held by him under a lease from the corporation of Pezance, for the term of 100 years, 19 of which have already expired, subject to the annual conventionary rent of £1 08s, only. These premises are delightfully situate on that beautiful promenade called the Esphanade, commanding a magnificent view of the Mount's-bay and St. Michael's-mount. Immediately below the Esphanade, and within a few yards of the Baths, is a beautiful beach, where bathing machines may be legy in the summer months, attached to the establishment, for the accommodation of thee who prefer bathing in the open sea, from whence a considerable revenue may be derived, and being so near the sea, sait water is conveyed into the baths in any quantity, without difficulty. There are, ut present, four bath rooms constantly in us, well fitted-up, and supplied with every convenience. Independently of the baths, these premises, as they now stand, contain avveral saites of large airy rooms, overlooking premises, as they now stand, contain avveral saites of large airy rooms, overlooking the bay, affording accommodation for families, especially for invalida, during the premises, a they also standards of the property of the season. The elimate here being proverbially mild and saludrios, and having a space of about 100 ft. in length at the west end, and about 50 ft. in breadth, unoccupied, a little sullay in erecting other buildings would increase to value of the property considerably. The situation of this property will become invaluation from the property of the considerable. Mr. Butt is induced to offer this property for sale, from a feeling their is rapidly progressing) is completed through C

MR. JOHN WOODMASS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the house of Mrs. Dodd, Golden Lion Inn, Alston, CUMBERLAND, on Friday, the 9th December, 1853, at Six o'clock in the evening, all that valuable LEAD Off. MIXE, known by the name of CALVERT, situate in TYNE, HEAD, and held under lease of S. R. Fydell, Esq., with all ORE, MINERAL, and MATERIAL theremsto belonging. Mr. John Wilkinson, of Shield Hill, Garrigill, will show the mine; and further particulars may be known on application to the auctioneer.

TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED SHARES IN THE MOLLAND COPPER MINE, DEVON, IN WHICH GOLD ORE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED.

MINE, DEVON, IN WHICH GOLD ORE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED.

TR. C. WARTON is directed by the Committee of Management, pursuant to the Regulations of the Company, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, the 14th December, at Twelve O'clock, TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED FORFETTED SHARES in the MOLLAND MINE (which is divided into 10,000 shares), producing copper of good quality, and gold in the gross of a remunerative amount.—Particulars may be had at the Mart; of Mr. Nicholcon, secretary, Old Broad-street; and of Mr. C. Warton, 38, Threatmendle-street.

ONE THOUSAND AND FORTY-TWO SHARES IN WHEAL PERU. SILVER. LEAD MINE, IN THE PARISH OF PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL. LEAD MINE, IN THE FARISH OF FERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL.

MR. C. WARTON is directed by the Committee of Management, pursuant to the Regulations of the Company, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, the 14th of December, at Twelve o'clock, in 20 Lots, OSE THOUSAND AND FORFETTED SHARES in WHEAL PERU, a very promising silver-lead mine; with like shares in the valuable machinery, reserved fund, &c.; free of calls to the present time.—Particulars may be had at the Mart; and of Mr. C. Warton, 38, Threadneedle-street.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. PETER HAMBLY WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 13th of December, 1833, at WHEAL MAY, in the parsh of Botusffening, Cornwall, the following valuable MINE MATERIALS:—A superior ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE, with boiler complete, shears and pulley, balance-bob, 99 ft. 8 in, pumps.

bearings, and brasses.

9 ft. 8 in. pumps.
1 10 ft. 8 in. working-barrel.
19 ft. 8 in. working-barrel.
28 in. windbores.
28 in. working-barrel.
28 in. windbores.
59 ft. 7 in. pumps.
19 ft. 7 in. working-barrel.
17 in. windbore.
17 in. windbore.
17 in. windbore.
17 in. windbore.
18 fms. 8 in. main rods.
29 fms. 1½ in. pump-rods.
20 fms. best ½ in. chain.
The auctioneer begs to call the attention of mine agents to the above materials, it was the part in excellent condition, the greater part having been recently laid in new.
Befreshments at Eleven, and the Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 13th day of December inst., at SIDNEY GODOLPHIN MINE, in the parish of Breeze, commencing at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, the whole of the MATERIALS in sed upon the said MINE, comprising a 33-in. cylinder PUM PING-ENGINE, 9 ft. circle, equal beam, manufactured by Mesars. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, within the last three years, with 10 tons of boiler, and first piece of rod.

1 capstan (iron axle), with shears and 1 1 12 ft. 8 in VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

years, with 10 tons of boiler, and first piece of rod.

i capstan (iron axie), with shears and sheaves, complete.

1 ½ in. best capstan-chain.

1 halance-bob, complete.

A wrought-iron drying-tube, 26 ft. long,
3 ft. diam, ½ in. thick.

2 12 in. pumps.

1 2 in. stuffing-box and gland, brass bushed.

1 3 ft. 12 in. H and top doorpiece to match.

1 3 ft. 12 in. working-barrel.

4 d inch smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, serew-stock, taps, plates, with smith' and top the stock of one of rod.

2 the stock of rod.

1 1 ft. 8 in. working-barrel.

3 borse-whim kibbles.

2 whipsederry, and as everal winze kibbles.

3 pair strapping-plates, fining and rod.

500 fms. of wood air-pipes.

A large lot of 7-18 withn-chain.

1 40 inch smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, serew-stock, taps, plates, with sminers' tooks: 1 set of shaft rollers, sampling plates, 2 beams and scales, new on, timber, sheds, coals, and other materials, with the Account-house Furnitars. Further information may be had of the agents on the mine.—Dated Nov. 29, 1833.

THE STEANDER PLAX MILLS, LEEDS.—PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT TO FLAX SPINNERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS. /83 Very IMPORTANT SALE of the whole of the truly valuable and MODERN Ma-CHINERY for PREPARING and SPINNING FLAX, in the above MILLS.

R. WHEATLEY KIRK is honoured with instructions from the proprietors, Mesers. Joseph Lobley and Co., who are declining busines, is SELL, BY AUCTION, in the month of January next, the whole of the exceeding valuable and MODERN MACHINERY in their mills, known as the "STEANBLE FLAX MILL," East-street Bank, Leeds, and which consists of 6648 spindles, with the full and efficient complement of TOW and LINE PREPARINGS, and all other useful ARTICLES, UTENSILS, PLANT, &c., which constitute and are necessarily stands to a first-rate establishment.

as first-rate establishment.

Particulars will be fully set forth in subsequent advertisements, and also in descriptive catalogues, which are being prepared, and which, with every information, may be had on application to William Sykes Ward, Esq., solicitor, Hank street, Levillesser, Joseph Lobley and Co., at the Mills; or the auctioneer, 24, Princes-street,

Manchester.

P.S.—The mills and premises, which are four stories high, are to be let, and are expecially suitable for flax, worsted or wollen mills, or for a machine makers eith blishment, and are in the best situation in Leeds for hands, coal, and water. The cogines are 70-hourse nominal power, and there is a spacious yard, affording ground for extension, if necessary. Apply as above.

WHEATLEY KIRK AND CO., ENGINEERS, STEAM-ENGINE
and TOOL MERCHANTS, &c., have CONSTANTLY ON HAND NEW ad
SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINES and TOOLS of every description, for home as
exportation.—24, Princess-street, Manchester, Dec. 1, 1859.

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TRANSPORTE FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

M. R. GUMMOE has received instructions to SEIL, BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), at Great Wheal Baddern, in the parish of Kea, Cortwell, on Tuesday, the 50th inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, as excellent 36-inte dyinder STAMPS ENGINE, 8 fect stroke, with a boiler of 11 tons, two fly-wheels, about 22 tons, and cast-drom axies, with 24 heads of atains compiler.

Further information may be obtained on application to five, 8t. Austell.

Dated, Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Offices, 8t. Austell, Dec. 2, 1833.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE—TO IRBOMANTEES, COALMASTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

VERY VALUALLE THICK COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES, HAWBRISH, BRETTELL LANE, KINGSWINFORD.

M. ESSRS, OATES AND PRIREMS have been honoured with instructions from Mestrs, wheeley to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on tractions from Mestrs, wheeley to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on the structions from Mestrs, wheeley to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on the structions from Mestrs, wheeley to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on the structions from Mestrs, wheeley to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on the structions from Mestrs, wheeley to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on the structions from Mestrs, wheeley to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on the struction of the struction of the structure of

PUBLIC SALE OF PIG-IRON UNDER WARRANT OF THE SHERIFF.—There will be SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Sample Room, Virginia-buildings, TWO THOUSAND TONS MIXED NUMBERS PIG-IRON, G. M. B. (warrants for prompt cash), on Monday, the 5th of December, at Twelve o'clock noon.

WM. CONNAL AND CO., Brokers.

Glasgow, Dec. 1, 1853.

RON, C. M. B. (warrants for prompt cash), on Monday, the 5th of December, at Twelve o'clock noon.

Glasgow, Dec. 1, 1853.

VALUABLE COAL AND MINERAL FIELD.

Adjoining GLASGOW, in the centre of its manufactories and public works, within a quarter of a mile of the Niver Cipde, at Ruthergien Bridge, and a mile and a half from the Broomielaw, or Harbour of Glasgow.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, Queen.afreet, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 14th day of December next, at I'vo o'clock, unless previously disposed of by private barrain, the RESERVED COAL and MINERALS in from 35 to 40 imperial acress of the LANDS of BRIDGETON, bounded on the north and north-east by the turnpike road from Glasgow to Dalmarnock Bridge; on the cast by the property of the Glasgow and Surbarban Gas Company, and the fands belonging to Mesars. Henry Monteith and Co.; on the south by the said lands belonging to Mesars. Henry Monteith and Co.; on the south by the said lands belonging to Mesars. Henry Monteith and Co.; on far as the coaland minerals in the same are not reserved; and on the west by the turnpike road free lands of the cast by the verse side of said road leading from Glasgow to Ruthergien, Including a portion of ground adjoining the field above described, and lying on the west side of said road leading from Glasgow to Ruthergien, Including a portion of ground adjoining the field above described, and lying on the west side of said road leading from Glasgow to Ruthergien, Including a portion of ground adjoining the field above described, and sping of the coal-field, and affording ample space for sinking pits and binging, and with accesses to markets on all sides.

The coal in the above lands, and known and worked in the lands to the east, south, and north of the same, consists of the Upper, Ell, Main, Humph, and Splint seams, averaging about 18 feet thickness in all.

The existence of valuable seams of coal has been proved, by boring in the Green, or Public Park of Glasgow, immediately to the vest of B

TO IRONMASTERS.—JEREMIAH BROWN AND CO. are NOW PREPARED to ENTER into ARRANGEMENTS to ERECT their PATENT MACHINE for COMPRESSING PUDDLED BALLS, and DOUBLING the same in the ROLLS. By adopting this machine, bars may be produced to 6, 7, 8, or 9 inches wide, or wider if required, direct from the puddled ball. In Yorkshire and Stafford-shire, where those machines are adopted, broad bars are rolled suitable for piles, for large rolls, boiler-plates, &c. Iron from the Dowlais Ironworks, and other extensive works in Walles, has been sent to Staffordshire to test the machine, and it proved to be the best modern invention ever used; requiring no manual labour, and the most tender iron is made into the broadest of bars. The operation of the machine greatly improves the quality of the iron. It is now working for thirty furnaces, and is capable of working for as many more.—Application to be made to Jeremiah Brown and Co., Kingswinford, near Dudley, Staffordshire.—Oct. 31.

Co., Kingswinford, near Dudley, Staffordshire.—Oct. 31.

MOKELESS FURNACES.—Mr. LEE STEVENS respectfully solicits EARLY INTIMATION about FURNACES required to be FITTED during the winter, that the advancing price of materials, and increasing demand for skilled labour, may not prevent the prompt execution of orders on current terms. COPT OF LATIST TEATHONIAL.

TO Mr. John Lee Stevens, 1, Fish-street.hill, City.

Dear Sir.—Your Patent Smokeless Furnace, adapted by me to a boiler for Mesers. Beeman and Oxley, King. street, Southwark, answers so admirably, that I have, with your sanction, applied the invention to my own boiler, and the result is, in every respect, most satisfactory. I shall certainly recommend this simple and economical system as the best, as well as the cheapest, means of saving fuel and preventing smoke; and I shall be happy to undertake the creation of your furnaces in any part of the metropolis.

Remaining yours very truly.

WALTER H. SISTERSON, Engineer.

Information respecting LICENSES to MANURACTURE or USE the PATENT

Information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE OF USE the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES, for LAND and MARINE BOILERS, STILLS, COPERS, &c., is given by Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, the patentee, at the offices, 60, King William-street, and 1, Flah-street-bill, City, London, where other testimonials, ed., may be obtained, and references to firms in London and elsewhere, on whose premises the invention is in daily operation.

AMUEL HALL'S PATENT SMOKE-CONSUMING, FUEL-SAVING, SELF PUEL-SUPPLYING, AND OTHER FURNACES.—The Patentice has taken out seven several patents for consecutive improvements in SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACES, some supplied with fuel, as above, and others by hand; and he confidently asserts that must of the various patents (but particularly those of one patentse) which have been obtained for consuming smoke since the enarging to the New Patent Law are, as far as they have been specified, or otherwise made public, mere copies, impitations, and infringements, of one or more of his patents, and some of them will, ere long, be submitted to the proper tribunal. Models, dawing, &c., of the above various furnaces, and the opinions of Prof. Brande, the lage St. William Follest, Solicitor-General, and John Cowling, Esq., barrister, respecting the principles and apparatus secured by the first four of the above-mentioned patents, may be inspected at Samuel Hall's offices, No. 19. King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London.

EW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated of the Missing Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Fatent Office and Designs' Registry, 136, Strand.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calentia, Penang, ingapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 29th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 28th from Marsellles.

AUSTRALIA via SINCAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney (tonching at Batavia), on the 4th January, and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton, and on the 10th January, and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 26th of every month from Southampton; and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 27th of every month from Southampton.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOFILE.—On the 27th of every month from Southampton, MARTSHILLES and the COAST OF ITALY.—From Marseilles to Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples, on the 15th and 30th of every month; and from Naples to Civita Vecchia, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, departing from Naples on the 19th and 4th of the month.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Operto, Lisbon, Ondis, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shomshae.

For further information, and tariffs of the Company's rates of passage-money and freight, for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, 12t, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS, AND WIRE STRAND FENCING.

R. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED ARON ROOFING WORKS, No. 9%, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, the ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER of the PATEN'S STRAND FENCING, formed of twisted wires, for parks, pleasure grounds, railways, inclosures, &c. Upwards of 600 miles have been fixed in this country, and it is admitted to be the most efficient fence in use. Price from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per yard, fixed, neosrating to the kind of fence.

IRON HUIDLES, GATES, & solid WIRE FENCING, manufactured at low prices. GALVANIZED GAME NETTING, very strong and neat, and NEVER REQUIRING PAINTING, 2f. wide, and 2 in. mesh, 7d. 9½d., and 1s. 0½d., per yard. GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, for farm buildings, mills, sheds, &c. //GALVANIZED IRON GUTTERS, never want painting, 9d., 1s., & 1s. 4d. per yd. ASPHAITED ROOFING FELTS, id. per square foot.

GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORD, formed as a twisted cord or rope, for mines, from 15s. per 100 yards.

For prices, drawings, and estimates, apply at the manufactory, 9%, Albion-street, Leeds, Sole Agent for the Fire Annihilator Machines, and Kuper's Improved Patent Wire Ropes. GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS, AND WIRE STRAND FENCING.

RE CRUSHING.—CAUTION.—I hereby CAUTION all persons MANUFACTURING, USING, and SENDING, without special license from me, MACHINES for the purpose of CRUSHING, PULVERIZING, and AMALGAMATING mineral and other substances, in which Balls or SPHERES ARE USED IN CONNECTION WITH, OR MOVED BY, A REVOLVING PLATE OR PLATES, the same having been secured to me through, and in the name of, my agent, C. J. Wallis, under various modifications, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent for Eagland and the Colonies, dated June and December, 1852. Signed, J. W. COCHIAN J.

and the Colonies, dated June and December, 1852. Signed, J. W. COCHRANI/

PERKES'S PATENTED MACHINERY FOR THE REDUCTION
OF ORES, &c.—GOLD QUARTZ COMPANIES, MINING COMPANIES, and
OTHER ORES, are respectfully informed that the PATENTED MACHINERY, invented by the undersigned, will operate upon more quartz per day, and at a less cost
of power, than any other machines hitherto made, and which he guarantees will by
far superseds every description of revolving or stationary pass with one or more balls
working within them, but which are also included in his patent; and that no one else
has, or can have, a valid patent for each apparatus in this country; and NOTICE is
HEREBY GIVEN, that PROCKEDINGS WILL BE ADOPTED FORTHWITH
AGAINST ANY PARFY USING, or PURCHASING, SUCH MACHINES WITHOUT HIS LICENSE AND AUTHORITY; but if any party chooses to adopt such revolving pans with balls for their operations, fe will be happy to supply them at a cost
of not exceeding £450 cach.

SAMUEL PERKES, Engineer and Patentée.

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THE CHEAPEST AND MOST POWERFUL, QUARTZ CRUSHER yet invented is BAGGS'S STEAM STAMP, protected by a double patent. A small 4-horse engine will crush 30 tons of quarts or ore in 12 hours. The engine is complete in itself, and needs no separate steam-engine, or other motive power, to keep it in action.—To be seen every day at 35, Borough-road.

These stamping-engines are capable of CRUSHING BLOCKS A FOOT SQUARE.

XTRACTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.

—The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR (BAGG'S PATENT) requires ONLY
HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING of Time
in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some two nocks.
In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are added by the most
powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible
for a particle of gold to ecsape. The three following companies have already adopted
these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining, the Alliance
Californian Gold Mining, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company. 120
For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining
Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, for CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. Isham Baoos, at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street.

A 4-horse Steam Stamp, complete, £160, royalty included, for eash, and other sizes at proportionate rates.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—7.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I begt osay, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly.

Tam, yours, &c., Alfreko Tauxman.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

NOTICE.—TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.—One of these powerful ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK. At Mossrs. BURLEY and BUNN'S, Engineers, No. 53, BOROUGH ROAD, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following commanies:—

It may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following companies:—

THE ENGLISH AND AUSTEALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

THE ST. JOHN DEL REY (Gold, BEAZI).

THE LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).

THE LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTE CRUSHING COMPANY.

THE SAN FERNANDO LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).

THE SAN FERNANDO LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).

AND THE NEW LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY (Carolina, Spain).

THE NEW LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).

AND THE NEW LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).

THE NEW LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).

AND THE NEW LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).

MPROVED STEAM HAMMERS.—Mr. ISHAM BAGGS is now prepared to SUPPLY ironmasters, engineers, manufacturers, and miners, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, for forging and hammering iron and other metals, driving piles, and stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every description. By the introduction of a principle recently patented by himself, in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Bramwell, C.E., no less than FIFTY PER EENT. of the STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow struck is very much harder than in the engines now in use.

The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many of the leading companies, and they are now at work in various parts of North and South America, Australla, and England. They are eminently adapted for spalling, as well as crushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in superseding manual labour. A four-hores steam-stamp complete, with all the latest improvements, £160 (royalty included), for eash; a twenty-horse engine ditto, £650, and other sizes at proportionate rates. Contracts to any extent undertaken.

Year further particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, Missing Journal office, No. 26, Pleet-street, London.

EVERAL OF BAGGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS (at prices varying from \$7.5 to £160) are NOW ON SALE, and READY FOR DELIVERY ADAY'S NOTICE. They effect an enormous saving of time and labour is spalling, cobbing, and crusting ores.—All communications to be addressed, Mr. Isbam Baggs, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

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